WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY,

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 245 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Handjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djodja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Waltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	2nd Dec
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*MururanMaruT.	Harenchi	5354	12th Jan.	13thJan
Kosishin Maru	T. Minami	4283	5th Dec.	1th Dec.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan,
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th „	2nd „
Tamba Maru	D Aoshima	5245	3rd Jan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hoi by Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
28th „	CHINA	7,952

*NARKUNDA, *MANTUA, *NALDERA, *MALWA — *Through steamers from Australia.

†EGYPT — Through steamer from China. Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
26th December	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
30th „	CANARA	6,612
6th February	MADUKA	8,000
26th „	DOMALA	
12th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
20th	MANDALA	8,246

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December	MALWA	Calcutta, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Do. do.
24th February	MANTUA	Do. do.
24th March	SALAERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
17th Dec.	LINGA	Karachi direct, Embarkation 9-30 P.M. 16th
20th „	VARELA	Karachi and Busreh
19th „	LHASA	Karachi coasting
23rd „	MASHOBRA	Karachi direct.
28th „	KARAGOLA	East and SouthAfrica via Prbunder
22nd „	BARAPETA	Karachi and Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1836.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	27th Nov.	13th Dec.
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Dec.	19th Dec.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	16th Dec.	28th Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. LYND,
Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,998,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 60 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
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FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.

A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager.

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TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office. BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

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Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company: WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durage and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

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MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents

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INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

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Telg Loge, Tel. No. 2710.

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.

AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opposite Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS, good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply or see personally Dr. C. N. SHROFF, Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas House, 404, Kalbadevi Road.
A R2231

WANTED—A qualified and practical GARDENER to develop a garden at Thana. Salary according to qualification with free quarters. Apply to Messrs. M. P. MEHTA, Chakla Street, Bombay.
A R2232

WANTED—Competent WIRE-MEN, capable of carrying out Henley's system of wiring. Apply in person between 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. ADVANCE ENGINEERING CO., Sandhurst Road.
A R2230

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEERS. Apply to The TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. Building Department, Lover Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay.
A C11624

WANTED—An experienced and competent or Government Certified ACCOUNTANT for a large Punjab Firm. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates, and stating age, and salary required to EMPIRE LAW PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Lahore.
A C11597

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE—Wanted a COMPOUNDER for the Hospital at Kandivlee. Apply by letter to the undersigned stating qualifications. Lt. W. LEWIS, Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme Chief Engineer's Office, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
A C11625

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A DRAUGHTSMAN with 5 years' experience seeks EMPLOYMENT. Good references. Apply Box No. 7489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2175

AN experienced EXPERT STENO-TYPIST efficient in business correspondence SEEKS SERVICE. Can furnish good testimonials. Apply Box No. 7506, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2235

A highly educated Muhomedan of literary taste coming from a very respectable family seeks TUITION in English, History, Persian and Urdu or private Secretary-ship. Correspondence or any office work in some reliable firm. Apply Box No. 7500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2204

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FLATS and ROOMS for Office at Nanabhai Lane, Fort, behind West End Watch Co. Apply JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS, Girgaum Back Road, Prabhu Bhuwan, opposite Chunda Ramji Girls' School.
C R2234

TO LET.—A large open space in parts or whole, near the French Bridge, Chowpati. Apply MORARJI GOCULDAS AND CO., Ismail Bdgs. Hornby Road, Fort.
C R2267

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO BE LET—BUNGLOW of one story with outhouses, stables, big garden and compound for residence, godown, factory on lease or monthly at Parel Tank Road behind Governor's Bunglow corner Golanji Bill Road Apply JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS, Girgaum Back Road, Prabhu Bhuwan, Opp. Chunda Ramji Girls' School.
C R 2234

TO BE LET from 1st January, one Large COMMODIOUS FLAT At Hamilton House, Laburnam Road, five bed rooms, one hall and one dining room. Rent Rs. 450 including one motor garage. Apply sharp to E. A. Dubash, 54, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2268

TO LET from January for Offices or Residence, second, third and fourth floors of a centrally situated newly built premises, airy and commodious, opposite the General Post Offices, Fort, each floor in whole or in part, fitted with electric lift, lights and fans. Apply to DEVIDAS PURBHOODAS, 19, Mody Street, Fort.
C R2208

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at reasonable rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
G R1904A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR HIRE—A brand new Overland 4 Touring Car is open for monthly hire. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
JA R2212

FOR SALE—Magnificent DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H. P. 17 miles per gallon at sacrificing value. Apply Box No. 7506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 2224

FOR SALE—SIDDLY DEASY CAR, four Cylinder, five seater, electric lights, running order. Can be seen at WILLIAM CHARD & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazgaon.
JA R2193

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

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LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vgetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mange plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY. C10677

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE AND HORSE FOR SALE—A fine, decent and light VICTORIA and a good horse are open FOR SALE. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.
J R2213

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—One or two OIL ENGINES and also grinding-mills with accessories all in good order. Apply with particulars to ALLAODDIN AGENCY, Kotah.
K R2254

FOR SALE—SPINNING MACHINERY CASES. Can be seen at The INDIAN MILL, Byron Road, Jacob Circle.
K R2236

FOR SALE—Scantlings, logs and lathis of teak, saj, mangee, etc., and also charcoal of superior quality delivered at Ghatera station on Sangor Kutni Section, G. I. P. Ry., at moderate rates. Apply to ATMARAM KUNDENLAL GUPTA, General Contractor, Sangor, C. P.
K R2271

FOR SALE.—The following COTTON MILL MACHINERY in first class condition and which can be seen working at the Mills any time by appointment. BLOW ROOM.—1 Double Crighton Opener by Platt Bros. of 1899; 1 Double Crighton Opener by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 3 Hopper feeders by Lord Bros. 1903; 10 Single Scutchers by Brooks and Doxey of 1899 . 37" Lap; 2 Single Scutchers by Platt Bros. of 1902 37" Lap; 1 Dust Willow by Holts. CARDING.—8 Revolving Flat Carding engines 37" on wire, 50" Cylinder, 26" Doffer by Brooks and Doxey of 1902" 4 Revolving Flat Carding engines 37" on wire, 48" Cylinder, 24" Doffer by Ashworth of 1899. FRAMES.—6 Heads of Drawing Frames of eight deliveries each by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 2 Slubbing Frames of 90 Spindles each 10" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 6 intermediate frames of 126 Spindles each 10" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 12 Roving Frames of 160 Spindles each 7" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899. The above Machinery is to be sold in one Lot. Apply to Box No. 7514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C11611

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A wooden cot, made of one full plank (6ft. 9in. by 4ft. 3jin., and 1 portrait of the late Nawab Walajah Bahadur of Arcot, both of which once belonged to him only. A rare opportunity for admirers of fine art and antiquities. For prices, etc., please communicate with HAKIM MAHOMED SHERIFF, Government Khazi, Babu Ran Street, Vallore.
N R2257

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—PHELPS WIRE WHEELS (Patents Pending) Size 30 x 3½. Complete sett at Rs. 260. Apply A. M. JIVABHOY, Metal Factory, Love Lane, Byculla.
T R2219

NERENS AND CO.—Suppliers of Steam Coal special arrangement for private families. Terms moderate. Apply ROSE COTTAGE LANE. NO. 65, Matharpacady.
T R2260

SWADESHI—Yes. Purely Swadeshi woollen rugs in neat designs with finished ends. Size 84" x 54" Delivered free at your door. Rs. 6-14 only THE UNIVERSAL TEX TILE STORES, Avenue Road, BANGALORE CITY.
T R2202

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.
Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
43, Dediseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay.
E 11028

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that having taken new and extensive godowns and offices, Pyne Hughman and Co., Ltd., Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors and Shipbuilders, will move to MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, Ballard Pier Estate, with effect from MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921. Telephone No. 3667. Tel. Address:—"PORCUPINE." P. O. Box No. 375.
C11545

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that having taken new and extensive offices, the Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd., Engineers, Founders and shipbuilders, will move to MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, Ballard Pier Estate, with effect from MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921. Telephone No. 3667. Tel. Address:—"CLIWORKS." P. O. Box No. 494.
C11546

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I RAJABALI JUMABHOY, and my brother, MAHOMED JUABHOY, are carrying on business in partnership at Bombay and Singapore under the name and style of Messrs. Jumabhoy and Co.

The said, Mahomed Jumabhoy, has committed breach of the partnership agreement between us. Nobody therefore should have any dealings with anyone in the name of the said firm of Messrs. Jumabhoy and Co., and anybody doing it, shall do so at his own account and risk.

Dated at Bombay this 7th day of December, 1921.

RAJABALI JUMABHOY.
R2242

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MY wife, FLORENCE MAY HARMONY, THOMPSON, (nee Berry), having of her own accord, on or about 10th October, 1921, left my protection and taken up her residence elsewhere, it is hereby intimated that I will not be responsible for her support nor for any debts contracted by her since 10th October, 1921.

CHARLES SETON THOMPSON.
C/o Macbeth Bros. and Co., Bombay.
R2259

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS. BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

FROM the 1st Janury, 1922, Intermediate class passengers will be booked at intermediate stations by the Nos. 41 down and 42 Up Poona Express trains.

2. Such passengers, however, will not be booked at intermediate stations by the Nos. 19 down and 22 up Poona Express trains.

W. H. SCOTT.
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, dated 9th December, 1921.
C11575

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of Shares from Monday, 2nd January to Monday, 16th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

R. AITKEN.
N. M. MURRAY. (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
December, 1921.
C11613

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FINAL PUBLICATION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Electoral Roll of the Bombay University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council as finally revised has been published at the head-quarters of the Registrar and Returning Officer, 9, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay, under Regulation 4, Part II-A of the Bombay Electoral Regulations, and is open for inspection every working day during office hours.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar and Returning Officer.
University Office, 9, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay, December 15, 1921.
C11623

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply Victualling Stores and Provisions for the P. S.S. "FRANZ FERDINAND", for the period of six months, ending 30th June, 1922, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 3 p.m. of the 22nd December, 1921.

Further particulars, specifications and forms will be supplied on application, between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. at the Office of the Prize Steam Ship Section, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

H. DIGBY BESTE,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Manager, Prize Steam Ship Section.
TA C11605

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of Leather valve faces will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 13th day of February, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Store keeper.
Store keeper's Office, Byculla,
Dec. 15.
TA C11621

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the Districts Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godhra, Ratlam, Kotah and Gangapur for a period of fifteen months commencing from 1st January, 1922, are invited and will be received in the office of the Agent, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1921, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carriage Suprintendent, Parel at Re. 1 each. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the amount should be attached to the tender otherwise it will not be considered (N B. Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

N. MEDLEY,
Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate Station,
15th December, 1921.
TA C11617

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our client Rai SAHEB SANGIDAS JESIRAM and VITHALDAS THAKOREDAS, LALJI HARJI, DEVCHAND PREMCHAND and JAMNADAS MOHANJI carrying on business in gold and silver under the name, style and firm of Vithaldas Thakoredas has been DISSOLVED as from the 13th day of December 1921, and our client Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram will not be responsible for any transaction entered into by any person with the said Vithaldas Thakoredas or Devchand Premchand or Lalaji Harji or Jamnadas Mohanji after the said 13th day of December, 1921.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1921.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram.
C11619

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai JADAVBAI, widow of Sheodatraiji Lakhmichand, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

SHRINIVAS KHEMRAJ, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay this 8th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
C11615 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of VINAYAK MAHADDEO BHATT. Shende Kokanastha Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay. Priest residing at Bhai Jivanji Lane, (Thakurdwar), outside the Fort of Bombay, a widow. ... Deceased.

GANESH KRISHNA PITKAR, of Thana Kokanastha Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the G. I. P. Railway Audit Office, residing at Thana Salsette District. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRAUSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay this second day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 2nd day of December, 1921.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
C11616 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT AT JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHOTALAL GOPAL, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, without the Fort of Bombay, who died at Patan in Gujrat on the 13th day of July, 1920, deceased limited to the ten shares of the Bank of India Ltd standing in the name of Jeewalal Gopal (since deceased) and the said deceased. ...Deceased.

MOHANLAL JEEWALAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letter of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of December, 1921.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & CO.,
C11618 Petitioner's Attorneys

AMUSEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FEW DAYS MORE

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

100 ANIMALS 125 ARTISTS

LOCATION :

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Daily at
9-30 P. M.
Matinee Shows on Wednesday
Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

The Alexandra Cinema

The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
SECOND WEEK Episodes 4, 5, 6,
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA,
Girgaon Tram Terminus
SATI ANSUYA
BY
THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.
SATI ANSUYA
A Picture that had the record run of all the pictures. Pronounced to be the superb production.
SATI ANSUYA
A mythological drama depicting the story of Saintly and chaste Ansuya's life, the jealousy of Laxmi. Parvati and its consequences, the birth of Shree Dutt.
SATI ANSUYA
A Mythological Marvel
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE LAST DAY OF THE FIRST WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-Night for the Last Time
THE OPENING 6 PARTS—6,000 FEET
of their highly popular and intensely thrilling Serial
"The Tiger Band"
featuring the "dont-care-for-death" serial Star
[HELEN HOLMES
A 2-REEL COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE AVENGING ARROW
A swift lightning-speed serial of the WEST! A drama of a fearless and braves American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
FOURTH WEEK——THREE EPISODES.
Episode 8th. The Strange Post
" 9th. The Auction Block.
" 10th. Outwitted.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Time
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY & Every Evening at 9-45 p m.
A VAUDEVILLE SEASON!
DIRECT FROM LONDON!
Madan Theatres, Limited Introduces the English Magician-Entertainer.
LOUIS NIKOLA
MYSTERY, AMAZING DEXTERITY
And HUMOUR from Start to FINISH
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!!!
THE GREAT AMERICAN RAG JAZZ TRIO
In an Extraordinary Ragtime and Jazz Vaudeville Show.
To-Nights' Booking at S. Rose & Co upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
2 SPECIAL MATINEES AT 6-30.
FAREWELL APPEARENCE IN INDIA
of the World Famous American War Correspondent.
LOWELL THOMAS
LOWELL THOMAS
LOWELL THOMAS
in his Renowned and Historic TRAVELOGUE.
"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE"
AND
"LAWRENCE IN ARABIA"
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
PLAN AT S. ROSE AND CO.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY At 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"WEALTH OR LOVE."
Produced by Madan Theatres, Ltd.
Written by India's Greatest Dramatist Aga Husher Kashmiri.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NUMBER PLEASE"
The Best Two-Reel Comedy
In Many Moons.

THE LAST CHANCE!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present Tonight for the Last Time
The Magnificent Vitagraph Drama full of comical situations
"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"
(7 Reels 7,000 feet)
Featuring the popular Hand some Star
EARLE WILLIAMS
A Photo drama full of "peps" and humous.
The Programme includes K. D and Brothers' Topical No. 6, showing H.R H. The Prince of Wales' Visit to Poona and Baroda.
TO-NIGHT
5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

To-morrow & the Whole Week
COMG. SATURDAY 17th DEC. 1921.
Mme. SARAH
BERNHARDT'S
Great Photo Play
Introducing Her Understudy
Mme. YORSKA
(THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS)
IN A DUAL ROLE.
"IT HAPPENED IN PARIS"
(5 parts—5,000, feet.)
A Story of Parisian Life at its HIGHEST and LOWEST.
A Tale of Twin Sisters one the Wildest of Gypses, the Sweetheart of a Brigand and the other an Artistic Girl born and bred in culture Surroundings
See How Their Fates Get Intermingled.
WEST-END CINEMA.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, C.I.E., O.B.E., B.A. (Cant), a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, the 9th January, 1921, for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.
C11628

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHOJA ESMAIL MAHOMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the undersigned.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned at Old Post Office Buildings, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All That piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Foras tenure but now freehold (the cess thereon having been redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (428) four hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 414-113, New Nos. 2 C/13913 and E/13617, Old Survey No. 373-374 New Survey Nos 1BA/3499 and 1A/3500 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Haines Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Amador Bocarro, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Jafferji and on or towards the North by the property of Haji Dawood Esmail and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4435 (1) and street No. 300 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1921.

G. D. VAIDYA.
R2269

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF KAVASJI DADABHOY DUBASH. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash late of Bombay Parsi Merchant deceased who died at Paris in France on or about the 31st day of October, 1921, and Probate of whose will with the codicil thereto annexed having effect through out the whole of British India was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of December, 1921, to Jamsetjee Kavasjee Dubash Ratanbai Framroze Vakil wife of Framroze Hormasji Vakil and Jamshedji Sheriadji Kapadia all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants three out of the four executors named in the said will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., their attorneys at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., the attorneys of the abovenamed executors.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1921.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
C11612 Attorneys for the Executors

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by wellknown makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery, glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at No. 64 Moreland Road, Byculla, near Byculla Club, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet tee box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of an European Gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES KHANGAUM COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th December, 1921, at 4 p.m (S. T.), near Fort Press, Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by fire.

76 bales Khangaum Cotton.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT OF CHUNAM AND COAL DUST:
Re. Suit No. 4015 of 1921.
Valli Mahomed Kassam.
vs.
Abdulla Haji Mahomed.

Under instruction from Mr. Abdulla Haji Mahomed the Receiver in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One lot of Chunam and Coal dust, which are stored at Khadi Bandra.

The Chunam will be sold by Khandi and Coal dust in one lot.

The sale will be by samples of both exhibited in the above auction rooms. Purchasers are requisted to see the above lot beforehand.

N.-B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 81 TONS BURMA AND CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK SQUARES.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber & Trading Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Waraya and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Sewree Timber Pond at the Jeitha of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited, the following:—

76 Teak squares measuring a built tons 49, 109 Teak squires measuring abouit tons 32.

The particulars of the goods may inspected at he office of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road, during the office hours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 ESSEX MOTOR CAR (in broken condition).

By order of the Insurance Co., concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Motor Car lying at Bombay Garage show room:—

1 Essex Motor Car (in broken condition).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT MAROL IN ANDHERI.

Under instructions, received from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Sorab J. Contractor and Byram J. Contractor, Administrators debonis non of the estate of late Mr. Jamaspji Merwanji Irani and account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Darabshaw Ardeshir Cooper, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 16th December, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, the following property:—

All those pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate at Marol in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District Kurla and admeasuring about 2 acres and 29 gunthas (13,189 sq yds.) and bearing following particulasr:—

Survey No. 114, Hissa No. 3, Gunta 39, Assessment 5-11-0.
Survey No. 119, Hissa No. 1, Gunta 18, Assessment 2-7-6.
Survey No. 145, Hissa No. 14, Gunta 36½, Assessment 4-10-6.
Survey No. 148, Hissa No. 12, Gunta 13½, Assessment 2-8-0.
Survey No. 78, Hissa No 4, Gunta 1¾, Assessment 0-4-6.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

BENNETT & CO.

129 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 17th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.

One Canoe shape Victoria with Chestnut Waler horse and Harness.

One 8-9-H.-P., 12-seater, 2-cylinder, Renault Passenger car in good condition.

AUCTION SALE of Gripe Water, Anzora Cream, Iron Screws, Caustic Soda Powder, Buttons, Cotton Supender, Locks, Armbands, Gramaphone shovels, Rolls Doner Fillet, Rolls Cylinder Fillet, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

2 cases containing Gripe Water.
9 cases containing Anzora Cream.
1 case containing Iron Screws.
20 drums Powdered Caustic Soda.
4 parcels arrows collar buttons Mark 3788 M A W.
1 case prince cotton suspender mark 3862 M A W
2 cases Padlocks (by Millerlock Co.) mark 4057 M A W
1 case arm bands mark 3787 M A W
1 case arm bands mark 4291 M A W
1 case gramaphone.
100 crates containing 200 doz. shovels (round) No. 3.
106 crates containing 212 doz. shovels (square) No. 3.
8 rolls Doner Fillet each measuring 172ft. by 1½in. by 10os.
2 Rolls Cylinder Fillet each measuring 272ft. by 2 by 9os.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale.)

Handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room suits sofas and easy chairs, and rich ornaments, typewriter, one phonograph with records. One camera with lence, one sweet-tone cottage piano by Breamsmead, one engraving machine and double bed-steads, mirror, almyrahs, dressing and washband tables cloth and gown almyrahs, writing tables, glassdoor bookcases, easy chairs, roll top teapoys, reclining sofas, one rubber tyred landowlet English Premulator Baby's automatic Cradle, one Rubber tyred landolet, one, 14 hand Waler Horse, one set harness one 2 size slate billiard table with balls and cues, etc.

The property of C. H. Binks, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 16th Dec., 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.

A Picturization of the Famous play
By Sir James Barrie
An All British Production
THE WILL
And a Real Commedy
By Snub Pollard.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaces, Iritis, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Extra Asi for free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.
Dep B 261

Dropsy and the Kidneys

Dropsical Eyes.

Dropsy is an accumulation in the body of water which the kidneys have been unable to excrete. It is not a disease in itself, but is a symptom of organic disease. Either defective kidneys or heart trouble may be the cause, but as kidney disease so frequently affects the heart, the kidneys are more commonly responsible.

Signs of dropsy which often occur in the morning—a puffiness about the eyes and face—frequently indicate kidney trouble. Swellings of the feet and hands after exertion, especially in the evening may mean that the heart is affected.

Other indirect causes of dropsy are anaemia, overwork and worry. In neglected cases, the brain, the abdomen, or the chest may be attacked and the legs and body swell to an enormous size.

Hot-air baths, by opening and cleansing the pores are beneficial, and bowel regularity is essential. This is because the active assistance of pores, and bowels reduces the labour of the kidneys But to aid and stimulate these organs in their work, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Thousands have been permanently relieved by this special kidney medicine.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

BEHAR BLANKETS

COUNTRY MADE OF PURE SHEEP WOOL

		Rs
Extraordinary A class..	9½ by 6 ft.	20
Extraordinary B class..	9 „ 6 „	15
Special class	8½ „ 6 „	10
1st Class ..	.. 8 „ 6 „	7
Superior Class ..	.. 7½ „ 5 „	6
2nd Class ..	.. 7½ „ 5 „	4-8
3rd Class ..	.. 7 „ 4½ „	3-8

Sample full piece. Agent Wanted.
Full Address. BEHARI OFFICE JANJHOR, DT (GAYA).
Telegram Address. Agrawal Janjhor.

"BE WISE IN TIME"

—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing". "run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

AND TAKE

the pills regularly, you will soon establish a state of good health to which, possibly, you may long have been a stranger. For "run-down" men and women Beecham's Pills are a reliable remedy. Their tonic and corrective qualities soon bring the important organs of digestion up to their normal efficiency. They also exert a purifying effect upon the blood and thus benefit the whole bodily system. Depressing and unhealthy conditions soon yield to the beneficial influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancs.
Sold everywhere

boxes. Prices: As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 1.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has increased and skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi, Multan and Delhi. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Mount Abu humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner but above it at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and over the greater part of Gujarat and Kathiawar the air is damper than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual at Indore; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and in excess at Bombay and Karwar. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and Sholapur and is in defect in the north-west of the division. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. A fresh disturbance from the west is giving moderate or heavy cloud in Baluchistan and the Punjab and skies are also lightly or moderately clouded in Sind, Rajputana, the United Provinces, Madras and Mysore.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in Baluchistan and the Punjab.

Erratum:—In General Remarks of the report for yesterday, the 14th December 1921, for "increased" please read "decreased."

In da Telegraphic Summary for the 14th December 1921.

The western disturbance has given local snowfall in Kashmir and is passing away.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS IN THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF DEC. 1921

Station.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st November to date	Rainfall: Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	73	64	94	0.19	9.62	+7.14
Do. (9th)..	83	66	76	..	3.28	+2.45
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)..	80	67	81	..	1.34	+0.59
PUNJAB						
Multan ..	83	54	82	..	0	—0.18
Rawalpindi ..	66	39	86	..	0.49	—0.11
Lahore ..	72	52	81	..	0.12	—0.09
Hissar ..	76	50	76	..	0	—0.14
Ambala ..	79	51	78	..	0	—0.4
Delhi ..	71	..	83	..	0	—0.34
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	79	52	76	..	0	—0.3
Mainpuri ..	75	47	76	..	0	—0.3
Jhansi ..	81	47	67	..	0	—0.2
Cawnpor ..	74	48	82	..	0	—0.4
Allahabad ..	77	50	83	..	0	—0.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	98	72	96	..	0.13	+0.01
Kareba ..	80	58	97	..	0	—0.1
Ajmer ..	78	48	46	..	0	—0.3
Jaipur ..	80	47	46	..	0	—0.24
Kotah ..	84	54	66	..	0	—0.27
Mount Abu ..	71	44	86	..	0	—0.31
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	83	52	57	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka ..	81	62	73	..	0	—0.26
Veraval ..	82	70	83	..	0	—0.22
Rajkot ..	83	59	63	..	0	—0.22
Bhavnagar Para ..	86	60	72	..	0	—0.16
Surat ..	87	66	64	..	0	—0.22
Ahmedabad ..	82	55	73	..	0	—0.16
Deesa ..	84	51	62	..	0	—0.13
Ne much ..	78	47	43	..	0	—0.22
Indore ..	80	50	71	..	0	—0.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	81	48	72	..	0	—0.61
Saugor ..	84	54	69	..	0	—0.6
Hoshangabad ..	84	54	74	..	0	—0.7
Khandwa ..	90	60	85	..	0	—0.65
Akola ..	89	58	87	..	0	—0.64
Amraoti ..	86	56	80	..	0	—0.7
Nagpu ..	86	54	91	..	0	—0.95
Chanda ..	84	50	85	..	0	—0.76
Raipur ..	81	52	96	..	0	—0.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85	69	78	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri ..	90	66	59	..	0.39	—0.35
Marmugao ..	81	68	73	..	1.30	+0.24
Karwar ..	87	62	85	..	1.09	—0.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91	50	42	..	0	—0.60
Ahmednagar ..	88	50	36	..	0.01	—1.03
Poona ..	88	51	47	..	0.10	—0.85
Sholapur ..	89	58	59	..	0.25	+5.07
Bijapur ..	83	54	61	..	2.80	+1.85
Belgaum ..	82	58	80	..	5.03	+3.45
Aurangabad ..	87	53	50	..	0	—0.82
Nizamabad (Indur)	83	55	73	..	0.79	+0.13
Hyderabad ..	80	57	94	..	1.54	+0.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88	67	07	..	1.21	—1.80
Calicut ..	90	68	76	..	4.58	—0.72
Cochin ..	89	69	76	..	8.07	—4.20
Colombo ..	91	72	81	..	5.35	-10.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	81	65	76	..	3.35	—2.51
Bellary ..	86	60	76	..	3.62	+1.47
Cuddapah ..	88	63	80	..	2.40	—1.47
Madras ..	84	69	79	..	4.43	-12.29
Ban alore ..	79	58	73	..	4.28	+1.35
Coimbatore ..	85	62	66	..	4.27	+0.20
Trichinopoly ..	89	69	72	..	1.85	—4.48
Negapatam ..	88	76	84	..	4.82	-16.78

Obituary:—Rew D.A.W. Smith, Senior Missionary American Baptist, Foreign Missionery Society aged 81 after 59 years service in Burma.

FEVER!
WHY WORRY?

If you are tired of medicines and costly injections, TRY a bottle of

HE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

Can be had at Messrs. Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., Leach and Weborny, Treacher and Co., and all chemists and druggists.

Price Rs. 1

THE PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO
5-10, Medows Street, FORT BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4938.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Esplanade High School Poorbox through Mr. H. J. Daruwala	151	0	0
Some Staff of Car. and Wagon Superintendent's Office, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, through Mr. P. V. Ramanan	70	0	0
S. B. V.	41	0	0
Mr. A. G. Mehta, Nairobi ...	25	0	0
Mr. Gulamhusein Virji Patel	25	0	0
Mr. Jamnadas Goculdas Shroff through Mr. Ramnikhal V. Bahahia	25	0	0
Y. R. Gharpura, Poona ...	25	0	0
A Parsi Zarthisti	10	0	0
H. N. through Mr. Bapubhai B. Dasai	10	0	0
Mr. H. J. Joshi Natalwalla, through Mr. K. K. Oza ...	2	10	0
Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle":—			
Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Co.,	500	0	0
A Parsi (Dh.)	100	0	0
Judicial Clerk, Additional Presidency Magistrate ...	40	0	0
Judicial Clerk, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar ...	15	0	0
Mr. Motiram G. Molwani ...	15	0	0
A Moslem Lady, Indore ...	10	0	0
Mr. H. L. Shah	5	0	0
Mr. M. T. Doshi	5	0	0
A Father, Poona, ...	2	0	0
Total ...	1076	10	0

12th Dec. 1921.

J. MAITRA.
Representative,
Khulna Famine Relief Fund,
C-o Messrs. ANAND and Co.,
23, Medows, Street.
Fort Bombay.

A Correction.

The donation of Rs. 100 acknowledged in the name of Mr. J. H. Pitamber on 5th Dec. is from "A gentleman through J. H. P."

MALABAR CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions have been received in this office:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Amar Chand Kalit ...	25	0	0
,, Motiram G. Melwani ...	15	0	0
H. N. P.	15	0	0
A. Muslim lady Indore ...	15	0	0
Messrs. Parmanand Mulchand, Shikarpur	10	0	0
Mr. Trimbak Gopal ...	10	0	0
A Gentleman	10	0	0
Mr. H. L. Shah	5	0	0
Sympathiser	5	0	0
Mr. M. T. Doshi	5	0	0
"Sympathisers"	4	0	0
Vagra Women	3	10	0
Narbadaprasad	2	0	0

(THROUGH MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.)

Seth Velji L. Napod ...	251	0	0
Sheth Ramji Bharmal ...	51	0	0
Mr. Manilal N. Joshi ...	51	0	0
Mr. Devchand M. Choksi ...	51	0	0
,, Gokuldas Nensy ...	51	0	0
,, Vanichand Tribhuvan ...	25	0	0
,, Narayanji O. Chotani ...	5	0	0
,, Girdharlal Damodardas ...	5	0	0
,, Raghavji Rajshi ...	5	0	0
Through Mr. Kupuswamy ...	33	8	0
Seth Manilal Mekanj ...	2	0	0
,, Shuklal Densi ...	2	0	0
Mr. Anopchand Lalji ...	1	0	0

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

A meeting of Madras Council was held to-day on the motion of Sir Lionel Davidson. The resolution placing on record the deep sense of public loss in the death of Dewan Bahadur Sobbarayulu Reddy, formerly Educational Minister who resigned owing to ill health, and conveying sympathy to the family of the deceased Minister was unanimously passed.

One member coming from the West coast moved adjournment of the House in order to discuss matters of public importance with regard to the death of several Moplah [illegible] prisoners in the recent train tragedy. Sir Balaji Baliga opposed the motion matter referred to was now pending before a Committee but a large number of members assenting to the adjournment proposal, the President announced the question would be taken up in the evening.

TRAIN TRAGEDY COMMITTEE.

REPORT SOON TO BE OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Dec. 14.

The Train Tragedy Enquiry Committee report is expected to be out at the end of this week. The Madras Government order did not desire merely a report of the bare facts, they expected from the committee expression of opinion as to the responsibility for the catastrophe, if the Committee found itself able to fix the responsibility on any person of persons that person or those persons should be given opportunity of submitting explanation they might wish to offer before the findings of the Committee were laid before the Government in the shape of a final report. In the light of these order the Committee had sent interrogatories to Col Commandant E. T. Humphreys and Mr. Evans civil officer at Malapuram and their statements have been received.

Free Life Readings

To All Who Write at Once

The well-known European Astrologer, Professor Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his office in Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be is described as simply marvellous.

In August 1913 he clearly predicted the Great War, and informed all his clients that "a bereavement in Royal circles will affect most of the crowned heads in Europe." Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life. His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free. Money not necessary. Simply send your full name and address (written by yourself) the date, month, year and place of your birth, and state whether Mr. Mrs. or Miss.

If you wish you may enclose 8 annas (in stamps of your own country) to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1001 C, No 42, Emmastraar. The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3 annas.

PAISLEY
Every Pie a Poem.
You can achieve that delicate perfection in short pastry which makes a pie-crust a "work of art" by mixing one part of "Raisley" with six or eight parts of ordinary flour.
This will ensure perfect raising and the result will be a crust which is as tempting to the eye as it is pleasing to the palate.
Raisley
The SURE raising powder
Formerly known as Paisley Flour
is made by Brown & Polson, Ltd.,
and packed in damp proof tins containing recipes.

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RIOTERS, STRIKERS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, WAR, CIVIL WARS, REVOLUTIONS, REBELLIONS AERIAL CRAFT, INCLUDING BOMBS, SHELLS, AND OR MISSILES, ETC.

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GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS,
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BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Re. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Re. 5-8 All above Post Free New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc. stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & CO, 28 Meadows Street opp. Cornagilia Bombay

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

Trade Union Legislation,

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Millowners' Association have submitted their views to the Government on the question of registration and protection of Trade Unions. The Bombay Chamber at the outset remarks that in the first instance legislation for the registration and protection of Trade Unions presupposes the existence of such Unions upon a scale sufficient to justify their recognition and secondly the existence among the work-people of a desire to associate together in organisations working for a common end. The Government of India maintain that both the conditions in question obtain in India but the experience of their Committee is very different and is derived from actual contact with the work-people themselves. The Bombay Millowners' Association also replies very much in the same strain and says that the Committee are strongly of opinion that the proposal to introduce legislation for the registration and protection of Trade Unions at the present juncture is premature chiefly for the reason that the desire for such legislation does not come from the work-people themselves as has been the conditions antecedent to the adoption of similar measures in other countries. By this sort of curious reasoning on the part of both these Associations they seem to add another chapter in logic. All sorts of social activities that are observed in this democratic age for the uplifting of the ignorant and the depraved will suddenly come to a standstill if the social workers were to endorse the views expressed by the above associations. Good and noble words like philanthrophy, humanity and charity seem to be absolutely wanting in the dictionaries of these associations. The latter association goes one step further and says that the Committee consider that the main object of such legislation should be to prevent the exploitation of the great mass of ignorant and illiterate work-people by self-constituted leaders in the interests of their own political advancement, in other words, to encourage the promotion of properly constituted labour unions upon an entirely and fundamentally different basis from that upon which the few so-called Trade Unions at present in existence are founded. This sort of gratuitous fling at the disinterested work of the few friends of Labour is to say the least uncharitable. It is yet to be seen as to what attitude the Indian Merchants' Chamber takes in the matter. If the Committee of the Chamber also sides with the capitalistic associations named above, there will be a perfect trio forming the bulwark of capitalism which poor Labour can never hope to demolish.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING.

Mr. Sanjiva Row in his admirable note on hand-loom weaving in the "Journal of Indian Industries and Labour" for the month of November 1921 draws the following conclusions: (a) the total consumption of clothing in India is likely in the near future to be five thousand million yards of coarse cloth per annum besides the finer qualities which have to be imported to the extent of 2,500 million yards; (b) only half of the former quality is now produced in the country, 1,500 million yards by the mills and 1,000 million yards by the cottage weavers; (c) hand-loom weaving is an industry of undoubted importance to India and offers practically boundless scope for improvement. The general belief that hand-woven goods cannot complete with machine-made goods is erroneous; (d) active encouragement of the starting of a large number of weaving mills for the production of this anticipated deficit may not be in the interests of India. On the contrary, the number of our spinning mills ought to be doubled as our requirements in yarn will increase in that proportion; (e) as the hand-weaving industry has not so far received sufficient attention either from the public or the Government a vigorous policy for the rapid and satisfactory development of hand-weaving should be pursued on the lines recommended by the Indian Industrial Commission.

The writer further makes recommendations in respect of "technical help" and "trade organisations." Speaking on the first head he proposes (1) the establishment of Central Textile Institution for the whole of India for the investigation of general questions affecting the hand-loom weaving industry of the country as a whole and of such subjects as the rearing of silk-worms, the reeling and weaving of the domesticated and wild silk, wool spinning and weaving and the fibre industries; (2) the establishment of provincial Institute to train a class of teachers, demonstrators, managers of hand-loom factories and leaders of the industry; (3) the establishment of a weaving school in large weaving centres to train the sons of citizens who have completed their elementary school education; (4) the institution of peripatetic weaving parties to demonstrate the working of labour saving appliances and to train weavers to use them in their own cottages; (5) the establishment of a provincial weavers' stores and textile workshop with branches in the case of larger provinces for the manufacture of weaving appliances under expert supervision and their sale to the weavers at the villages at the initial stage of the working of the department through demonstration parties. On the second head he suggests the formation of village weavers' societies as credit societies to finance the weavers and to enable them to clear prior debts etc.; (2) the institution of weavers stores for financing trade and conducting business, (3) the establishment of provincial depots to help the weavers stores in the disposal of their products.

VIOLATION OF OPIUM MONOPOLY.

The British Government has fallen foul of the Chinese Government and addressed a strongly worded note protesting against the latter's gross bad-faith in breaking in a flagrant manner her treaty obligations to Britain and encouraging to increase and in some cases reviving poppy growing for the purposes of opium in Kassu and Hunan. The note not only expresses indignation of the British Government and people but also adds that if the facts become known the whole civilized world will unite in condemning the retrogressive steps of the Chinese Government. This sort of indignation proceeding from the British Government who themselves are shoulder-deep in the nefarious traffic sounds a little out of place. But it is not to be wondered at as in great many cases the best sermons on totalism comes from the drunkards. India is the source and fount of the British opium trade and it is from Indian opium that the drug is chiefly supplied to the world. It is a Government monopoly and looking to the great care and solicitude with which the British Government are maintaining their monopoly of opium they have a real grievance indeed against the action of the Chinese Government who are attempting to have a share in this monopoly.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 13th Dec. 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp		...
" " Sales of East Indian		...
" " Imports		150
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		19 07
"		20 50
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	17 15
	March	17 15
	May	17 05
	Jan.	16 14
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	16 51

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 13th Dec. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price
December	10 57
January	10 58
February	10 54
March	10 50
April	10 44
May	10 40
June	10 32
July	10 24
August	10 10
September	9 99
October	9 73
November	9 63

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 13th Dec 1921.

Months.	To-day's price
Dec.	18 95
Jan	9 10
February	19 25
March	19 45
April	9 67
May	9 75
June	19 80
July	19 9

Manchester Market.
Cloth : Good inquiry
Yarns : sheadeir, air demand

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 13th Dec 1921

Fine Bengal, Good		7 46
" " Fully Good		7 90
" " Fine		8 15
No 1 Oomras, Good		8 25
" " Fully Good		8 75
" " Fine		9 25
Fine Broach, Good		9 05
" " Fully Good		9 55
" " Fine		10 05
Fine Scinde, Good,		7 30
" " Fully Good		7 80
" " Fine		8 95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 13th Dec 1921

Cotton	25000
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,00
" " to Continent	17 21
Futures at New York March	17 21
Future at New York May	17 05
" " " July	16 75
Spot Cotton at New York	17 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans	17 056
" " " Mar	18 59
" " " May	16 50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 5/16

Demand Bills	995/8
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	65 /2

Futures at New York	Jan.	17 48
	Mar.	17 48
	May	17 28
	July	16 90

Liverpool, 14th Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	10 61
	Mar	10 56
	May.	10 48
	July	10 35

London, 14th Dec. 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/8 15/16 Firm
On India	£4 18 9 Quiet
Rupee Spot	35 3/4 Unsettled

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

15th Dec., 1921.

In accordance with 28 points reported higher in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good m.g., Broach April-May, at Rs. 478 and gradually dropped to Rs. 472 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 473½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 472. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 474 and after advancing to Rs. 478 closed at Rs. 474. Fine m.g. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 428 and declined to Rs. 421, advancing to Rs. 423 at 4 p.m. Fine m.g. Oomra March, opened at Rs. 419 and went down to Rs. 414 the rate at 4 p. m. being Rs. 416. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 317 and March, Rs. 330.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady feeling yesterday with a fairly good demand About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P M

Bombay, 15th Dec 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May		474
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.		318
Do. March		332
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.		421
Do. March		414

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15th Dec 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May		474
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.		321
Do. March		335
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.		423
Do. March		416

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 15th Dec 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	345	330	315		
M G. Oomra's No. 4	438	426	408		
M G Central P. No. 1	467	453	438		
M. G. Central P. No. 2	443	418	403		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p m. on 12th Dec 1921.

Cotton	1580 Rs.
Wheat	3 97 Owts.
Linseed	619
Rape, etc.	Nil "
Gingellyseed	70 8 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	3804 "
Castorseed	Nil "
Rice	6951 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	194 2 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	624 "
Juwar	295 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	247 "
Bajra	753 "
Coal	13769 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 15.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-2-6.
Bars Gold forward 28-2-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-2-0.
Bars Silver ready 91-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 91-7-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 91-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 336.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 356.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 346.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 172.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164.
On Honkong Bank's selling D D 200.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 177.
On New York Bank's selling D D 364.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 286.
London Gold ready s. 98-9.
London Silver ready d. 35-12.
London Silver forward d. 35-6.
Tone of silver India and China bought, Uncertain.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.18.
French Exchange Frcs. 51.50.
Italian Exchange 89.50.
Swiss Exchange 21.50.
Belgium Exchange 53.60.
German Exchange Mrks. 740.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal Loan due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Loan due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

SHARES.

Market remained steady owing to Bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance 370, Apollo 117/8, By. Cotton 1425, By. Dyeing 1700, Bradbury 1200 xd., Century 1030, Cent. India 4760, Colaba Land 2675, Coorla 320 xd., Crescent 620, Currimbhoy 1665 xd., David 1565, Edw. Sassoon 700, Fazulbhoy 1580 xd., Finlay 1835, Gokak 252/8, Ind. Malwa 705, Jamshed Mfg. 575, Kastoorchand 1375, Kohinoor 3460, Meyer Sassoon 420, New Great 1130, New City 900, Pabani 1080, Pearls 1200, Phoenix 1160, Premier 265, Planet 350, Shapurji 425, Simplex 955, Standard 2700, Swan 1470, Swadeshi 4765 and Tata Mill 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 760, B. Burma 500, B. Burma N. I. 137/8 pr., Bt. Burma Pet. 11/12, B. Tramway 131/4, B. Flour 1600, B. Steam 270 xd., Bundi cement 42/8. Ind. Cement 315 xd., Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd 1420, New India 20, Tata Iron Ord 77/8, Tata Iron Defd 235, Tata Iron N. Ord 67/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 200, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Oil 77/8 and Scindia 9.

"THE OIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the review of my book, "The Oil Industry in India," which appeared in your valued paper on 27th ultimo. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that after all the Indian public do not seem to be so indifferent to industrial problems as is often supposed. I shall try in the following lines to reply to certain questions raised in the review, together with a few suggestions for the consideration of the Indian public.

As to the demand for one or two characteristic instances of commercial and technical mismanagement, which has been emphasised to be the root cause of the failures of many oil mills in India, such instances are too many to be all enumerated. To cite a few, however, some of the oil mills are unwisely situated, with the result that transport charges become very heavy; some are so poorly financed that they have not the strength to withstand the temporary slumps in the trade; some are controlled by agents or agents' nominees, who are not in sufficient touch with the market conditions of seeds, oils and cakes while a few others err in not keeping a sound purchasing department, or in not maintaining a capable mechanical staff, which play a very important part in governing the milling charges, or in not employing on expert, who is able to make appreciable improvements by modifying the crushing, cooking and refining processes. The above, then, are a few instances, not to mention others, which seem apparently minor, but really very important, such as the speculating tendency of many oil millers. The remedies are clear and good results can be achieved by bestowing proper attention to these defects.

My aim in writing the booklet being to awaken generally the interest of the Indian public in the oil industry, I have purposely refrained from treating the subject in every particular. It is owing to this limited scope of my book that I have not described Expellers, Rotary Ghanis, Storage system, Cake Presses and certain seeds. Such considerations, moreover, are better being taken up after a definite object of establishing an oil mill is arrived at.

I have asserted on page 7 of my book that the cost of *ghani* process is more than three times the cost of milling by machinery your reviewer asks for figures. Well, the cost of milling by machinery is about Rs. 16 per ton of seed crushed, including rent, depreciation and interest on capital. On the other hand, the indigenous ghani process costs nearly Rs 45 per ton of seed crushed. It would certainly handle one to account for the astonishing survival of the *ghanchi* inspite of such high costs of production. I may point out that it has peculiar beneficial merits of its own otherwise it would have been extinct languages.

As for the use of hardened oils in sizing every sizing master knows the practice of the market being flooded with tallow substitutes in times of tallow scarcity. In India no experiments are made towards the application of hardened oils in sizing, but it may be safely hoped that such oils are sure to serve the purpose of tallow as they can be prepared of the required consistency and melting point, thus making the sized material pliable, and soft, and removing its harsh and wiry nature. They would serve the purpose as softness better because of their being free from injurious impurities, which are often present in tallow not carefully refined. Thus Less antiseptics are also required.

I may be allowed to say that your review omits the consideration of one of the most important facts, which I have emphasised with force in my book, viz., the discouraging reports issued by Government and foreign interested parties. The latest such report is that on the vegetable oil industry in the Bombay Presidency by Mr. A. F. Yuill, wherein an attempt to justify the present tariff policy of the Government of India is clearly discernible. Of course, we should congratulate the Government on its taking a vital interest in the oil industry, and we are indebted to Mr. Yuill for giving us a good deal of useful information in his book, but at the same time we cannot help remarking that Mr. Yuill cannot see his way towards recommending improvements in the present tariff policy of India. Thus he says: "Nor would it be advisable to attempt to extend the crushing industry in this country by imposing export duties on the seed." I think on one would dispute the point that if a tariff policy were adopted suppressing the exports of oil seeds, it is natural that sooner or later, directly or indirectly the present seed exporters will have to transfer their energies to the production and export of oil, cake and other finished products. And this is most desirable. There can be nothing superior to a combined effort on the part of seedcrushers, seed exporters, and Government to promote the industrial growth of India by suppressing the exports of enormous quantities of seeds, and favouring the production and consequent steady exports of seed-products. In any case the seed exports must be checked The farmers will in time see their way to produce food grains in place of the surplus seed exported away at present. The so-called menace professed to be threatening the Indian farmer and said to bring loss to him by the imposition of export duties on seeds is more or less got up. On the contrary, such a protective policy, if judiciously initiated and persisted in, is sure to make the seed exporter realise the importance of the innovated position and the persuade him to pay attention more to the crusing of the seed within the boundaries of India and to export oil, cake and similar articles.

In spite of the disheartening news of the failures of many oil mills, I still adhere to my optimistic belief that the field for seed crushing mills is not yet overcrowded and that India badly requires the installation of mills, more scientific, better financed and most of all, well managed. In particular, the Cottonseed crushing business has been uptil now very inefficiently carried on, and I see a bright future for this particular seed, if oilpressing plants were either added to big ginneries or were installed in ginning centres.

Finally I would appeal to the leading industrialists, chambers of commerce and parties interested in the seed crushing industry in India to organise an Indian seed crushers' association, similar to those existing in U. S. and England. The aim of this Association should be to study the possibilities of the expansion and modernisation of the seed crushing industry in India, to publish periodical bulletins containing important information, technical and commercial; to educate public opinion in such matters as the utilisation of cakes as manure and fodder on a more extensivescale, to distribute pamphlets written in vernacular explaining to the masses many facts regarding the above, and to approach the Government for proper assistence in the development of one of the key industries of India. I feel confident that a supreme effort on the part of our advanced industrialists to put into practice the above recommendation is destined to promote the economic and industrial welfare of India to a great extent.—Yours, etc.

RASIKLAL M. VAKIL.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

HELOTS WITHIN EMPIRE.

POSITION OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VOTE—CRUX OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. P. K. Naidu, Hon. Secretary, Transvaal British Indian Association, who has arrived in India to attend the ensuing Congress session at Ahmedabad, met a representative of the "The Chronicle", and described to him the position of Indians in South Africa, which at the present time was worse than before the law of 1919 was enacted. Two things Mr. Naidu emphasized in the course of the conversation: first, that the recent anti-Asiatic Agitation, which has been carried on by a so-called South African but really Anti-Asiatic League was the work of the Britishers, resident in Transvaal and other parts of South Africa, while the bulk of the Dutch settlers were either indifferent or sympathetic towards Indians; and s cond, that in South Africa the policy was tending more and more towards harassing the Indian population in various directions, with the object undoubtedly of making Indians feel that it was better for them to leave the country of their own accord.

Prior to 1919; said Mr. Naidu, the Indians had the right to own fixed property through joint stock companies, notwithstanding the law of 1885 which prohibited Indians from acquiring any kind of property. In 1919, the Krugersdrop Municipality brought an action against one of the Indian settlers under an act of 1908 known as the Gold Law the Municipality was successful in that action and this led the British Indian Association to approach the Union Parliament with a representation. The result was the passing by Parliament of Act 37 of 1919, which gave limited protection to Indians in so far that it legalised the then existing licences and left the question of ownership of fixed property by Indians open to the Courts to determine. By sheer good luck, as it were, the Association succeeded in the High Court and was able to establish the legality of existing rights. The law of 1919, it must be noted, did, however, bar the right of Indians to acquire property either through limited companies or even by mortgage after 1st May, 1919.

The present position could not be better described than being "inferior to that of dogs." It might seem strong language, but from what Mr. Naidu feelingly described as the systematic encroachment on Indian rights and the continual harassments to which they were subjected, it is evident that it is none too strong a description. Any alien of Europe, by reason of his colour, could get himself naturalized and with impunity indulge in attacks against Indians, though he had everythink to gain and nothing to lose from Indians. By this means he might gain popularity among his white fellow-subjects from Europe, but the Indians were powerless against the base and malicious attacks of white men, who, in any quarrel, had the better of it, because of their colour.

Of course, the Indians could not be expected to reconcile themselves to the dual position of being members of the British commonwealth of Nations and at the same time occupy an inferior position to that of aliens. The crux of the situation was the question of Status, which Mr. Naidu emphasized, depended on the vote. Indians had no vote, and so long as it was so, all the talk about equality, etc., must be chimerical. It was easy to understand that Indian residents could not enjoy equal status unless and until India was free and independent and Indian Ministers, instead of being the henchmen of the bureaucracy, were free to speak and to act like the Colonial Ministers. Mr. Naidu mentioned how General Smuts had refused to go to the Washington Conference, because the invitation had not come to him direct and he would have none of any subordinate relation. Mr. Naidu thought that until Indian Ministers could feel themselves in a similar position, the position of their countrymen must remain precarious and unenviable.

On the question of repatriation, which has latterly become unpopular because of some of its undesirable features, Mr Naidu spoke feelingly on the hardships to which colon'al-born Indians had been subjected by being repatriated to a country which was so different in environment and climate from the one they had been used to ever since their childhood. A very large number of Indians had already been got rid of in this manner before Indians discovered that it was not to their benefit. The Union Government had since devised another scheme to bundle the Indians out of their country and that was virtually to deport them to British Guiana, and this scheme, Mr. Naidu regretted to say, had received countenance and backing of the Government of India. The question was a serious one and they could not remain blind to its consequences if it were allowed to be worked out with the support of the Indian Government.

Discussing next the attitude of the white population, to whose point of view considerable advertisement has been given in the Anglo-Indian press, Mr. Naidu described the true inwardness of the white populations hostility against the Indian Settlers. Except the agitating class, he said, the white population—especially the Dutch section took no undue interest. The agitation against Indians was mainly the work of the *real Britishers*—both Colonial-born and otherwise. The South African League, commonly known as the Anti-Asiatic League, was directed by the Britishers its President—Mr. Philip—was an Englishman, and so was its Secretary—Mr. Hunter. Mr. Macgregor of Natal and Sir A. B. Bayley, a member of the Union Parliament and a number of others prominently associated with the League were all Britishers. The Dutch population, excepting those who were in the lime-light as politicians were indifferent while the farming population in the back weds of the country were mostly in favour of the Indians, and had not exhibited any hostility against them.

Referring to the Asiatic Enquiry Commission, whose report had been published early this year, Mr. Naidu pointed out that for every single Dutchman who was opposed to the Indian claim twenty-five were in favour whereas for every single Englishman who supported the Indian claim before the Commission, 25 had opposed it. These facts, said Mr. Naidu, were more eloquent than might be any words of his.

The Commission had not ventured directly to suggest segregation of Indians, but only indirectly by recommending that under the Law of 1885, certain portions of the town should be "proclaimed" where Indians could reside and carry on trade, and that the resident Indian population should be gradually drawn to it. It was astonishing how the Commission could conscientiously make such recommendation knowing that such "proclaimed" areas were bound to be as neglected as what were hitherto known as "locations." The Commission had strongly condemned these locations as veritable hells on earth—woefully neglected and a disgrace to any civilized Government. And further it was worth noticing that even in these reserved areas Indians were not left free and unmolested. They were prosecuted and prosecuted in a manner that baffled description.

There was a location, he said, known as the "Springs' Location." Here a European had been given the monopoly of trade while Indians were refused licences on the ground that the "location" was situated on a mining ground! A test case was taken before the Courts, but the law was declared to be against Indians.

In another case—the Boksberg Location—the area, said Mr. Naidu, had been proclaimed by the Republican Government, but its state was so disgraceful that hardly any decent man could walk through one of its streets. The Municipality had attempted to fence the area in and provide two gates for ingress and egress of the inhabitants and place police guards at the gates, but the Indian settlers resisted the attempt which had to be abandoned. These he mentioned merely to show how the white settlers were trying to harass the Indian population, and the object of such harassment was obviously to make Indians feel that it was better for them to clear out of the country of their own accord.

Last but not least was the reference made to the deputation of Sir Benjamin Robertson, the one-time Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces and Berar. Sir Benjamin was regarded by Indians as having betrayed their cause and the cause of India. In spite of Indians telling him to fight against the retention of the law of 1885, Sir Benjamin had gone out of his way to tell the Commission that the Government of India would not press for the abrogation of that undesirable law! The Commission no doubt attached great importance to his statement.

Sir Benjamin, continued Mr. Naidu, had kept himself in close touch with Indian opinion, but gave his evidence *in camera* and a copy of his statement was not made available to Indians, until that document had been published in India, after the publication of the Commission's report. Sir Benjamin had gone to the extent of suggesting to the Commission that the farming Indian population of Natal should be confined to the coastal belt within 20 or 30 miles of the coast, although it was well known that they possessed the right of acquiring fixed property anywhere in Natal as part of their original agreement! The state of things he had described was to be found in the Transvaal and Natal, because Indians there did not possess the right of the Franchise. But as against this, there was the Cape, where things were decidedly better, because, emphasized Mr. Naidu, the Indians there possessed the vote, both municipal and Parliamentary. They could vote at the elections and the European population was naturally more considerable towards the rights of Indians. Europeans had great respect for Indians and there was none of the agitation against them, which was to be seen in other parts. The important fact was that the Indians possessed the franchise and Europeans wanted their votes. What the Indian settlers in South Africa insisted upon was that the existing laws which adversely affected them should be done away with, and their claim to the vote was recognized. That was the only way of settling the Indian question, and Mr. Naidu hoped that people in this country would not overlook it.

LECTURE ON VEDIC CHRONOLOGY.

PRESENTATION OF THE CAMPBELL MEMORIAL MEDAL.

A special general meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall on the 10th instant, for presenting the Society's Campbell Memorial Medal to Mr. Shama Sastry of Bangalore. Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamsheji Modi, B.A., C.I.E., presided on the occasion.

Dr Modi in introducing Mr. Sastry said that he was an eminent scholar who had made his name not only in India, by bringing to light Kautilya's Arthashastra which had in its turn thrown a good deal of light on what was said by Megasthenes the Greek Ambassador in India. Mr. Sastry had besides published several other valuable books. The very fact that he has been honoured by the Calcutta University through its valued degree of Doctorate showed that his literary work was widely appreciated. Dr. Modi then presented the Medal to Mr. Shama Sastry.

Mr. Sastry after expressing his thanks to the Society for the honour done to him read a very interesting paper on the nuksun of Vedic Chronology.

The Chairman at the conclusion of the paper invited remarks from members when reading of the Rev. Fr. R. Zimmermann said :—

"The Society owes considerable thanks to Mr. Shama Sastry for his learned lecture, for to all Sanskrit students, it is undoubtedly a learned contribution to the age of Vedas. This age varies from 1,200 B C. to 4,000 B. C. according to the different writers on the subject and if Mr. Sastry's theory is found to be correct it will indeed be a most important study in bridging this gap of the centuries."

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Sastry and the President the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

SIDHWA.—Jerbai wife of Nadirsha Hormasji Sidhwa—Darwala Daughter of Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa—Daruwala (39) Funeral 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) Trinity Street Dhobitalao.

KHARKAR.—Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Kharkar, B.A., aged 42 chitnis to the Collector died at Thana, on 14th December 1921, after a short illness, leaving behind his widow, one son and five daughters. Deeply mourned by his numerous friends and relatives.

MASANI.Ervad Manekji Mehrnosji Masani brother of Messrs. Rustamji, Prof. Aderji, and Hormasji Mehernosji Masani. Died yester-night. Funeral this evening at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Gazdar Mansions, Princess Street.

SANGLI CITIZENS IN BOMBAY.

The fifth annual social gathering of Sangli citizes in Bombay will be held on coming Sunday the 18th instant in Aryan Education Society's building in Girgaon Back Road.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Council of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the office of the Committee, Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning the 17th December 1921 at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

C1626

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Mharshedji Limji Managing Agent of the Bombay Motor and Cycle Agency, is a candidate for the seat vacated by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, from the Justices of Peace of Bombay.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Uunder the auspices of the above Society a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. Govind Gopal Tipnis on "Our Mental Servitude" on Sunday, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of S. L. and Sc. Society's School for Girls', Pallow Road, when Mr. B. R. Kudalkar will preside.

DR. E. STANLEY JONES.

The lectures by Dr. Stanley Jones in the Powen Memorial Hall have been very well attended and have been arousing considerable interest. The two concluding lectures will be given on Friday and Saturday, at 6 p.m., when very interesting problems will be dealt with.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A discourse will be given by Prof. P. Geddes of the University Dept. of Sociology and civics., on Woman's life and its possibilities, on Friday, the 16th of December, 1921, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Petit—Mount Petit, Fedder Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of all college students of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. in the Hall of the Marathi National High School, near Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to elect delegates to the 2nd Indian College Students' Conference at Ahmedabad and to send nominations for the Presidentship of the same. A working-committee of representatives from the different local colleges will also be appointed. The meeting is open to all college students.

A FATAL MISADVENTURE.

Elsie Block, a European child, aged two years and a half, daughter of Bombardier J. Block, R.F.A., residing in Universal Hotel Souter Street, Madanpure, met with a fatal misadventure yesterday morning. It appears that the child woke up yesterday morning before her mother. At 7 30 a.m. the mother saw the child playing with a phial of quinine tabloids in her hands and finding it almost empty she sent for a doctor and gave the child mustard and water. The child became unconscious and was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where it died shortly after admission.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Elsie Block, when the deceased's mother, Margaret Block, said the child was well when she awoke at 7-30 a.m. She was playing in the room when witness saw the phial of quinine tabloids in her hands. Witness asked her what she had done with the tabloids as only one was left in the bottle. The bottle contained four grain tabloids. She gave the child mustard and water and sent for a doctor. Three doctors were sent for but none of them turned up. She, then, took the child to the J. J. Hospital. The quinine phial was in a chocolate-box. Witness' little boy was asleep in the room.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Garden crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

The Governor in Council Madras has declared the 17th January next as a holiday in honour of the visit to Madras of the Prince.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PLEADER'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

ACCUSED'S CONTRADICTION.

Yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera Acting, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged M. B. Krishna Rao (20) with theft of diamonds to the value of Rs. 2,800 and asked for a remand of five days, pending enquiry.

Inspector Barnes said that the complainant Bachoai had lodged a complaint of theft of diamond to the value of Rs. 800. When the police were making enquiries, it transpired that the accused was also wanted in connection with another theft of diamonds valued at Rs. 2,000. The police have so far recovered diamonds to the value of Rs. 1,800 and wanted further time for enquiry. He said the Police had sent the accused to the J. J. Hospital for X-Ray examination.

Mr. B. B. Pathare, pleader, opposing the application said that the accused was not sent for X-Ray examination in the hospital but for treatment of injury which he had received from an assault from the police.

The accused Krishna Rao was therefore sent for from the hospital and produced before the Magistrate. He stated to the Court that he was not assaulted at all.

Mr. Pathare: He was not assaulted at the police station but at his house.

Mr. Pathare.—He was not assaulted at the Magistrate: But he says he was not assaulted at all.

The Court has to believe statements made by the responsible members of the bar and therefore, they should be very cautious before they make reckless allegations against the police otherwise it would be difficult for the police to carry on their duty. You should withdraw the allegation.

Mr. Pathare: I withdraw the allegation, Your Worship.

A ROWDY EUROPEAN.

Before the same Magistrate Madeline and Madame Frederica charged one William Cameron, an European, for assault and insult on the 24th of November last.

Mr. St. John, pleader, appeared for the complainant and the accused was undefended.

The evidence showed that the accused went on the 24th ultimo at 2 p.m. to the complainant's residence at Byculla and created a row and when asked to go assaulted the complainants.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 150 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORRIS AS COMPLAINANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Guider charged Ivan Carter, the assistant accountant the Vaccum Oil Company with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 8,300 odd belonging to James Godvin Morris, the complainant, who has been sentenced to death in the G I. P. Murder case.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law with Mr. D'Cruz appeared for the accused.

Cecil Davis was the first witness examined, who in examination of Mr. Finan said that he was a Mechanical Engineer and knew the accused as well as the complainant since 1918. He remembered Morris possessed a Studbaker Motor Car which he bought from the French Motor Car Co. The car was a little used and Morris also possessed a motor lorry. The motor car was bought for Rs 6,000 and the motor lorry for about Rs. 14,000. It was purchased in the name of Winter and Company. Complainant left for England soon after the purchase. He was present at the arrangement effected between Complainant and the accused before complainant's departure from England. Witness was to receive Rs 300 per month for driving motor lorry and complainant was to receive a fixed amount. The motor car was to be sold. He (witness) did not drive the lorry. He was employed in Winter and Company till October, 1920. He had received from accused a little less than Rs. 600 for, three months service. He remembered there was an accident with the motor car near Colaba about July, 1920 after Moris left for England. He gave the injured boy Rs. 30. The accident was not reported to the police. The motor car was sold to one Pandit in August or September, 1920 for Rs. 4,500. Witness cashed the cheque. He gave the accused Rs. 3,250 from the purchase money. The daily earnings of Winter and Co. was from Rs. 70 to Rs. 60. While he was looking after the lorry no repair was done.

Cross-examination of this witness was reserved

Jehangir H. Marker was then examined by Mr Finan who said he was Manager of Excelsior Motor Works. He knew the accused. He had supplied him petrol and motor supplies. Account was first opened in August, 1920, and the last transaction with him was in April, 1921. The total amount of petrol supplied was for Rs. 2,078 for about 698 gallons, and sundry articles supplied amounted to Rs. 269-2-0. Accused still owed Rs. 247-10-0.

Mr. D. Cruz, here applied to the Court to keep the accused in the police custody for a couple of days instead of sending him to the jail as he wanted to raise some money to enable him to make good the amount to some extent.

His Worship granted the application.

Further hearing was adjourned.

GAMBLERS SENTENCED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, Deputy Inspector Turner charged (1) Damoder Narandas, (2) Ramchandra Damoder, (3) Bansilal (4) Kanya lal, (5) Vaghand Isnardas and fifteen others, the first with keeping a common gambling house and using the same for the purpose of gambling, the second, third, fourth and the fifth accused with assisting in conducting the business and the remaining fifteen accused with playing "satta" with money. The first accused along with the others were arrested by the police at 9-30 p.m. on the 12th instant in the Dani Sporting Club owned by the first accused, Damoder, and situated in Jitayker's chawl at Bhendy Bazar.

Inspector Hurst prosecuted while Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the first six accused. The rest were undefended.

Inspector Gole of the Dongri Police Station said that at about 8-30 p.m. on the 12th instant he raided the room called the "Dani Sporting Club" in Jitayker's chawl, Bhendy Bazar, when he found the first accused sitting at one table, the second and the third sitting at the second table, the fourth and the fifth at the third table and others sitting on the benches.

In answer to His Worship the witness said that the first accused was the sub-tenant of a Marwari named Gordhan. Continuing he said he found books styled "Dani Sporting Club-America and Rs. 440-2-3 in an open drawer. He further found receipt books for Colaba and America and two rubber stamps in English and Gujarati bearing the word 'America.' In the other tables and near them he found cash Rs. 153 and Rs. 178-9-0 and receipt books bearing date the 12th instant showing American futures.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined the witness said the second, third and the fourth accused were receiving ti kets and giving money. He was in mufti. He did not take the number of all tickets.

His Worship remarked that since the Poona Racing Season was over, these men had to continue running the shops by these means.

The first accused pleaded guilty as also Nos. 3, 4, 11 and 14, while the rest pleaded not guilty. The second accused was a boy of 12 years.

Mr. Solomon argued that these receipts were not instruments of gaming as required by law.

Inspector Hurst in reply to His Worship said he had nothing to add to the evidence of Mr. Gole.

His Worship taking into consideration the circumstances of the case gave the benefit of doubt to accused Nos. 2, 8, 13, 15 18 and 20 and discharged them and convicted the first accused and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for one month and the third, fourth and the fifth, each, to pay a fine of Rs 200 or in default to undergo hard labour for three weeks and the rest to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one week.

AFTERMATH OF FIREMEN'S STRIKE.

JURY'S VERDICT.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded the enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Jawar Hossain, a Mohamedan, aged about twenty, employed in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, who died at the J. J. Hospital under the circumstances already reported.

Inspector William George Harroll, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police said the strikers wanted to walk along the railway line towards the Church Gate Station where they wanted to interview the Agent of the Railway. They were told to use the roads. About ten men, willing to work, were about to be sent to Colaba, where the strikers resolved to go along the line. They were told to go by train but not to walk along the line and a train was stopped for them. As all could not be accommodated in one train, they refused to go by train and all the men, about 250, jumped off the platform and walked along the line. The police followed them. The strikers would not leave the line and all the down trains were stopped. At the Grant Road Station, Mr. O'Brien, Supdt. of the Railway Police, hurried to the scene with the city police and the strikers were prevented from going further. They were repeatedly told to leave the Railway premises, but they refused. Sub-Inspector Karaka went on the platform when the strikers were about to be removed. Witness saw Mr. Karaka trying to make the way clear, so that the strikers could leave by the platform. The Superintendent ordered the strikers to be removed by force and they were chased. Some of them had sticks. Witness was struck a blow with a fist by one of the strikers and with a stick by the other. Sticks were used with a view to drive the men out, but he (the witness) could not say who used them and who did not. Mr. Karaka was still on the platform. Witness was at the rear of the crowd and saw all the men off the Railway premises. No one was lying on the ground. Witness did not see anyone picking up the deceased. Men fell down whilst running and some were running and some were picked up by the police and some by the strikers. They had to leave by climbing up the platform and passing through the gates. If a man had to be picked up on the railway line, after the crowd dispersed, the men who picked him up would have to get on the plaform. Witness saw no one knocked down. The men were told they could go by the roads, both at Parel and when they were walking on the line. It was not true that they were not allowed to go by road. Nazir Ahmed and Abdul Sataar were ring-leaders and had been dismissed before the inquest proceedings commenced.

Mr. Manilal P. Desai, Deputy Station Master, Grant Road corroborated the last witness and added that Mr. Karaka persuaded some strikers who were on the line, to go away. Witness did not see anyone injured or picked up. The men were chased out. They ran together. The police were behind them. Witness heard nothing about the deceased till two days after the occurrence.

After further evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the base of the skull, but there was no sufficient evidence to show how this occurred.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, Second Class Subordinate-Judge at Sinnar, is appointed to be Second Class Subordinate-Judge, Dholka.

Mr. P. C. Desai, Second Class Subordinate-Judge, Dholka, is appointed to be Second Class Subordinate-Judge, Sinnar.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Bhikaji Nesarikar, on relief is appointed to act as Superintendent of Land Records, S.D., vice Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E., C.I.E., is appointed to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board, vice Mr. Bankeylal Gopinath Taliwala, resigned.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi is appointed to be Collector, vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji retiring, and to remain second.

Mr. Abdulla Mian Oosman Mian Koreishi to be Collector, vice Mr. V. K. Namjoshi seconded.

WEEKLY HEALTH RETURNS.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending 10th December, viz., 844, was 76 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registerd was 44.81. The figures for the 50th week of 1920 were mortality 855 and death-rate 45.39 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 766 and death-rate 40.66.

The above rate is calculated on the Census population for 1911. Calculated on the Census population for 1921, the death-rate in the 50th week would have been 37.32.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 311 against 14 and 297 respectively in the preceding week. Three notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 161 were among infants under recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the one year of age; 26 deaths occurred among under one year of age 26 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the moffussil who at the time of the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Plague and Cholera were absent during the week, and Small-pox caused one attack.

The number of live births registered during the week was 376 against 438 in the 50th week of 1920 and 466 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

N.C.O AT GANJAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec 14.

A Ganjam correspondent of the "Swarajya" reports that one lecturer, three high school and five middle school teachers of the Kallikota College have left the institution for taking part in Non-Cooperation movement and names of 150 students have been struck off the rolls of the college.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE OFFCE-CAR.

(By "Pedestrian.")

Of course, most of you have heard of an office-car. No, we did not say *the* office car, we would not on any account presume to be so personal.

An office-car if you please. It may be a Ford or a Chevrolet. However, its precise origin of manufacture need not necessarily be discussed here.

For those who are unfamiliar with this unbusinesslike type of conveyance, we would point out that the office-car is a vehicle designed specially for negotiating the approach to Malabar Hill before, and after dusk. It is equally capable of remaining stationary for a considerable period on the Hill, or even down at the Villard for that matter. The precise location is, however, quite immaterial. Were we to discourse upon the various destinations the office-car arrives, and departs from, during the course of the day we should probably bore you to tears. You, probably, belonging to a firm which does *not* possess an office car are debarred from those ideal staff—made motoring previleges, of utilizing the company's petrol for the purpose of conveying you, to and from your tiffin. You have our sympathy. Were we in *your* position we should demand an office-car. Why, we know no end of people who would simply refuse to come to work at all were the office-car not sent to fetch, and return them to their respective bungalows or boarding establishments each day during the course of their "business" career (we use the word career, it sounds so progressive).

Then, what about that coffee, or lime-squash at Cornaglia's during the morning? There again, you cannot afford to be without an office-car.

Did we hear you mutter the word conscience, or was it our imagination? The latter of course. What has conscience, we should like to know, got to do with your morning cup of coffee, or whatever it may be in the way of liquid refreshment between the hours of 10-0 a.m. and 1 p.m. in the company's time? At that period of the day you are probably thinking out businesslike ideas for the remunerative benefit of your firm's shareholders.

No, we agree with you, people will not understand. They wont! Well, let those ideas of yours go 'phut,' and pass over the office-car.

(We note, Mr. Compositor has decided for us, that the Office-Car comes under the headline of Bombay Amusements. Perhaps he is right.)

MOPLAH RIOTING.

27,500 SURRENDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

The moral offect of the operations in Malabar is officialy stated to be considerable, the number of surrenders has reached 27,500.

22 further arrests were made here to-day, 21 volunteers went to police station in the afternoon and surrendered themselves, while Maulana Abdulla who was last year punished for boycott of the funeral of a deceased Khan Bahadur was arrested in the morning under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code.

MOPLAH FIGHTING.

LATEST INFORMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT. Dec. 14.

The latest information regarding Moplah situation is that Secthikoya Thangal has become a chronic asthematic patient. He and his gang have been penned in at the foot of the path leading to Attapadi hill and there is a possiblity of their escape. Secthikoya wants to surrender but wants terms before doing so. Report from the Civil Officer, Mannarghat, is to hand that the area is now sufficiently safe and Mr. Brigstocke, Sub Collector, Palghat, has given instructions to the village officers to induce the leading landholders and others to return to their homes, and that relief may be withdrawn so far as Mannarghat refugees are concerned. A rebel gang numbering a hundred and led by Vatakumprath Veeran who was lieutenant to Secthikoya have taken up residence in Puthuked hills in Karimba Amsom, near Kalladiket, on Palghat frontiers. They have started depredations on local Hindu population.

MR. A. H. S. KHATRI'S ILLNESS.

The Superintendent Central Khilafat Committee office writes:—Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri, Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, as was announced sometime back, had recovered from long illness and was about to resume his work within a week, but subsequently he has been again laid up with fever. The medical treatment is, however, going on, and it is hoped he will soon get better and go to Ahmedabad to attend the Khilafat and Congress sessions. For the present he is unable to do any work.

Official and Personal.

Lord Rawlinson and party are due to arrive in Rangoon early on Wednesday morning.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading accompanied by Colonel Careg Evans, Sister Meikle and Captain Noel Hill visited the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, yesterday.

Her Excellency then visited the women and childrens wards of the hospital and was afterwards escorted round the Eden Hospital by the Superintendent Colonel Leicester I.M.S.

HINDU UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

"BRIDGE BETWEEM OLD AND NEW."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 14.

The annual convocation of the Benares Hindu University was held to-day. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Chancellor, addressed the Convocation, after conferring degrees on the candidates, among whom were Mrs. Annie Besant, who was made a Doctor of Letters *honoris causa*, and a young lady who took her Graduate's degree. The Chancellor began with an expression of his deep satisfaction at the remarkable expansion which the University had undergone during its three years of existence. He congratulated the University for the Officers Training Corps sanction which was recently announced by H. E. the Viceroy in whom he felt the University would find a true friend and well wisher. He observed: The historic ceremony which they witnessed yesterday marked, as it were, the admission of the University of Benares to the franchise of commonwealth of learning and recognition of her claims to be the spokesman of the whole people's cultural tradition. This University was a novel experiment in educational reconstruction, it sought to conserve vital and essential elements of Hindu learning and civilisation. To adopt them to modern condition and to make such enduring contribution to the solution of world's problem and difficulties as India was fitted to make by her long experience and history, a clear vision of the genius of India, of the soul of the people, should be a matter of inspiration. He urged that the Hindu University in its oriental department should not forget at the present day to welcome into the bosom of Indian family the Buddhist Pale and Jain Prakrit literatures, that Benares should also endeavour to build up Indian schools of Tibetan, Chinese and Central Asian languages which might serve to recover the vanished treasure of ancient and medieval India.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

Equally insistent was another factor that struggle for existence, that challenge of the modern world which the Hindu University should face and face with sincerity and courage. Industrial power which meant not only machinery but also cheap handpower, was in his opinion essential to rebuilding of sane and healthy life for Indian people to-day and the tillage of soil no less than cultivation of mental and moral resources should be given a proper place in the organisation of the Hindu University reflecting the form and impress of Indian life and surroundings. The foundations of old order, like the very foundations of the deep, were being broken up to-day. All over the world revolutionary doctrines economic, social, political, educational were being spread everywhere under a hundred different guises and names and banners. Everywhere there was spreading an undercurrent of revolt against order and progress and reform. Od hope and faith, wisdom and charity were being forsaken and forsworn. This was the great agony of the world to-day. It was for the Hindu culture to try and root out the seeds of disorder.

WHAT UNIVERSITY MUST DO.

Concluding, His Highness said: Our Hindu University cannot survive unless she contributes to the reconstruction of life and social order in the India of to-day. She must quicken what is inert, illumine what is dark, rejuvenate what is old and withered, and even as the eternal city in which she has her home is to the pious Hindu the meeting place of the earth and heaven, so must the University of Benares stand as the bridge between the past and the present, between the old and the new and with the holy river at her side link the India of the Vedic times with the India of the morrow that is to be.

His Highness Maharaja of Alwar, next addressing the Convocation at the request of the Chancellor, observed that while some people were calling out for Swaraj and others were seeking material advancement of the country, his own ambition was that India might one day conquer the whole world by her civilisation and culture and that Benares Hindu University might be the means to that end by turning out alumni fitted for this great and noble task.

Then followed the Vice-Chancellor who reported the progress of the year, stated the financial condition of the University and exhorted the graduates to think, speak and act truthfully and deem no sacrifice too great for the advancement of their motherland.

Mr. B. Barua, of Calcutta has made a donation of a lac and a quarter rupees to the funds of the University.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to R. C. P.'s letter in to-day's issue of "the Chronicle," in connection with the proposed conference of Indian States' subjects, resident in Bombay, I beg to state that the conference is not meant for the subjects of States of Kathiawad only, as the writer understands from Mr. Bharucha's letter, but is meant for the subjects of *all* States of India; who are residing in Bombay. The preliminary meeting at the New Share Bazar Hall, held on the 12th instant was duly publicly announced and hence it was attended by subjects of several States of Kathiawar, Revakantha, Mahikantha, Palanpur Agency, Gujerat, Rajputana, Mysore, Baroda, Panna, Cutch, etc., etc.

It was resolved at this meeting that the conference should be held at an early date, Reception Committee was also formed and a fee of Rs. 5 was fixed for membership of this Committee. Those who are anxious to help this movement are requested to join the Reception Committee, and to register their names at the office of the under-signed, in Dadina Buildings, second floor, Dhanji Street, out fort.—Yours, etc.,

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

Dhanji Street, Dec. 14.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

A FOOLISH RUMOUR.

The following notice has been issued by Mr. G. E. Chatfield, District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

Some uneasiness appears to exist in Ahmedabad City with regard to the preservation of order there during the meeting of the Congress at the end of the year. Several respectable citizens have enquired what arrangements are being made for their protection and similar queries have been receved from the representatives of minor communities. On the other hand extravagant and foolish rumours are said to be afloat regarding the severe measures likely to be adopted by the authorities to preserve order: and, as a result of these rumours, the undersigned learns that members of the millhands have left the city and more intend to do so.

The quiet and law-abiding citizens have nothing to fear from any measures taken to preserve order and should pay no heed to alarmist rumours of the sort referred to, which are entirely without foundation. The District Magistrate hopes and believes that there is no ground for the apprehension of lawless behaviour on the part of any class of the population. But those who suffer from such apprehension are assured by him that full arrangements will be made for the preservation of order.

CONGRESS DELEGATES.

TO COME WITH DELEGATION CERTIFICATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15.

In order to avoid disappointment, intending delegates are hereby requested to take particular care to bring with them proper credentials from the Provincial Congress Committee of their province entitling them to obtain admission tickets on payment of the prescribed fees. No one who does not hold a proper delegation certificate shall be allowed to take part in the celebrations of the proceedings of the Congress.

The Provincial Congress Committees are requested to take prompt action filling up vacancies created by the numerous arrests in various provinces. The Reception Committee expects each province to meet with the situation created by the adoption of the policy of repression and return their full strength of delegates to the Congress.

MRS. DAS AS PRESIDENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. T. R. Rathnam in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" supports my suggestion to choose Mrs. Das to take her noble husband's place as the President of the Ahmedabad Congress. Yesterday's vernacular dailies have published this suggestion as worth considering. In support of my suggestion, I have the following reasons: Mrs. Das, with her husband has suffered the most. As a proverb runs "from Amiri to Fakiri," the family of Mr. Das has sacrificed everthing for country's freedom. I think, the test of presidentship, at this hour of trial, must not be of learning, but that of sacrifice. Although, Matushri Kasturba (Mrs. Gandhi) and other Indian ladies had gone to jail in South Africa, but in India, as far as I know, Mrs. Das is the first lady who willingly sought jail by civil disobedience. If Mrs. Das is chosen, the Indian women, who are almost nil in the political and national fields will be greatly encouraged to give their quota. If Mrs. Das takes her husband's place, I think, Mr. Das and his son Chirranjandas will naturally feel a little happiness.—Yours etc.

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

Dhanji Street, Dec. 14.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report in your to-day's issue is incorrect as to a Committee of 7 gentlemen having been appointed to carry out preliminary work of "Conference." The gentlemen were appointed as Provisional Secretaries to enlarge the number of the members of the Reception Committee and then to convene a meeting of the Reception Committee to do the needful. I hope the gentlemen will not act in haste so as to meet the wishes of particular individuals to find themselves in a dilemma later on.

I would suggest that a form should be printed embodying the said two resolutions "verbatim" and inviting membership to the Reception Committee with the addresses of the subscribers.

When a sufficiently large number of members has been enlisted, a meeting of the Reception Committee should be convened to do the needful.

To make the Conference a thorough success the work should be entirely carried on purely on the principle of election and not according to the practice in vogue of self-appointed leaders call it election.—Yours, etc.

KESHAVLAL SAKINDAS SANGHANI.

One of the Reception Committee.

Dec. 13.

NEXT MEETING OF BENGAL COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

It is understood that H. E. the Governor will atend the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday, next and that he will make a statement in regard to the present situation. It is also understood that after Lord Ronaldshay's speech in the Council a member will move for adjournment of the House when several councillors will speak on the situation created in Calcutta and the province.

At a special meeting of the High Court Vakils Association it was resolved to demand immediate withdrawal of recent notifications under Criminal Law Amendment Act and Police Act, Remission, Commutation, and suspension of sentences passed in recent prosecutions immediate repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, review of records of the recent trials, full enquiry into specific allegations of illtreatment of undertrial prisoners, and immediate attention of Government to the harsh sentence passed on persons guilty of technical offences.

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The Essays and Addresses brought together in this volume indicate the author's appreciation of the deeper values of Islam and his anxiety at the present situation created by the greed and diplomacy of the 'Great Powers.' To wrong Islam is to wrong India and the East. And as long as Islam lies wounded, as it does to-day, the Orient will be in the grip of aggressive, exploiting imperialisms of the West. To help the Khilafat by all non-violent methods is, to help the East to guard her cultures and civilisation against Europe's Materialism and real politic.

Price Re. 1-8

BY PAUL RICHARD.

THE SCOURAGE OF CHRIST.

It is told in the Bible that Jesus Christ, finding usurers carrying on their business in the precincts of the temple, made a scourge of small cords and drove them out, saying: "My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." Mr. Richard has, in this remarkable book, put his virile and uncompromising genius to the same work to-day. He has made a whip of small cords of speech, and lays it vigorously on the backs of hypocrisy, insincerity and ulterior motive in religious profession. His French mind revels in terse epigrammatical utterance; and many of his sayings will find a permanent place in the proverbial philosophy of humanity, such for example as his brilliant and profoundly true definition of 'dogma' as "the living faith of the dead become the dead faith of the living."

Extract from the book:

The nations too must learn: Thou shalt not steal the land of others; thou shalt not kill defenceless nationalities; thou shalt not commit adultery with colonies and dominions; thou shalt not bear false witness against enemy governments and the supreme command. Thou shalt love thy neighbour—all peoples whatsoever, black, yellow, white African or Asiatic, strong or weak, small or great—thou shalt love as thyself.

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Translated from the French. The author sets forth with power and conviction the case against the further continuance of racial discrimination. The author's main purpose is the awakening of Asia, the freedom and unity of Asia, the new civilization of Asia, as a step towards the realisation of the greatest possibilities of the human race and the evolution of the superman.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 16, 1921.

LORD READING EXPLAINS.

The "Morning Post", which misses no opportunity of "going" at Mr. Montagu and which believes Mr. Montagu's presence at the India Office to be the source of all trouble in regard to India, is out again demanding his resignation on the ground that he is responsible for the present troubles also. Evidently the journal has not a word to say about the responsibility of Lord Reading. It is a peculiarity with journals of this ilk to lay all the blame for anything disagreeable happening in India on the shoulders of Mr. Montagu and if there is any praise to be offered, to lavish it on the head of the bureaucracy in India. There is no doubt that Mr. Montagu, because of the supineness he has shown towards Indian affairs and the total surrender of authority he has made to Lord Reading, is partly responsible for the situation that has developed in India. But it is a perversion of facts to allege that Mr. Montagu is either wholly or even largely responsible for the crisis. It is but too painfully evident that the *carte blanche* which the Premier is understood to have given to Lord Reading before he left England, has been grievously misused by the latter and is almost entirely responsible for the present situation. Neither Mr. Montagu nor Parliament seem now to be exercising any control over Indian affairs, so long as the vested interests of the Services or the European community are left unaffected. Autocracy still holds sway, in spite of the ostentatious burial given given to it on the inauguration of the "Reforms." "The Times," which is not affected by Montaguphobia like the "Post," takes a less biased view of things, and rightly takes it for granted that Lord Reading alone is entirely responsible for the steps taken to put down the Nationalist movement. As one of the principal clamourers for more "firm" action against the non-cooperation movement, the journal rejoices to see its hopes realised and blesses Lord Reading for showing his "firmness" at last. "India must be told plainly and firmly", this pompous mentor says, "that the question of constitutional changes cannot at present be reopened. Law will be upheld and disorder not tolerated." But, did we not hear this very slogan in "The Times" only till the other day, with regard to Ireland? And yet, "The Thunderer," along with His Majesty's Government, is not ashamed to sing to a different tune now! India cannot be deceived nor will it be deflected from its chosen path, by such high-sounding but empty diplomatic threats. Neither will coercion, however cleverly cloaked, prevent Indians for striving to achieve the goal of their national ambitions. In spite of all that the Parliament may or may not do, the destiny of India lies in the hands of Indians alone, just as the destiny of Ireland is being shaped by Irishmen alone.

The latest speech by Lord Reading bears evidence of the fact that the response of the country to his repressive policy has caused some searching of heart in him as well as among the Moderates and Co-operators. The speech is cast in a different mould. It is more apologetic than otherwise. His Excellency is at pains to plead that to represent his policy as one of repression and to say that his Government and the Government of Bengal have lost patience and abandoned restraint is inaccurate. And in support of his plea His Excellency says:

"There came a moment on November 17th particularly in Calcutta, when according to the reports to me, and you who live here are after all the best judges of the facts, there was intimidation, coercion, and unlawful pressure brought to bear upon persons to take action in which they did not believe, not by mere argument (that would be different) but by threats, direct or indirect, of the consequences to them if they did not join in the movement desired. In Calcutta the result was an outcry from law-abiding citizens and this symptom was manifested in different provinces in the great cities. Government was bound to protect the law-abiding citizens. Government in accordance with its duty took action to prevent a recurrence of these incidents and insisted that law-abiding citizens should be protected and should be entitled to act as they pleased, provided their action was in accordance with the law."

The admission contained in this passage is significant. Lord Reading admits that he took action merely on "reports" brought to him—reports in respect of which he says the residents of Calcutta were the best judges of facts. Now what are the facts? The *hartal* of 17th was, by universal admission, a complete and peaceful one. That there were no serious cases of intimidation and coercion is evidenced by the fact that the forces of Law and Order did not deem it necessary to arrest any one on that day. It is true the completeness and peacefulness of the *hartal* made the Anglo-Indian Press and the European community lose their balance and raise an outcry for repression—an outcry which was at once responded to. Did the overwhelming bulk of the citizens of Calcutta demand repression? Let Lord Reading answer. The truth is that Lord Reading in his anxiety to create a favourable atmosphere for the Prince's visit, acted on "reports" which the Government of Bengal and other Provinces chose to give him and on the interested outcry raised by the Anglo-Indian Press, without stopping to enquire if the voice and vital interests of the majority of the people demanded such action. And what action did he take? Granting, for a moment, intimidation and coercion was resorted to by some volunteers, was the ordinary law of the land sufficient to deal with the offences? Government could not honestly maintain that the ordinary law had failed to cope with these offences, judging from the paucity, if not the absence, of prosecutions before the new campaign was inaugurated. Can the ex-Lord Chief Justice, in the circumstance, justify the use or rather the misuse of the Criminal Law Amendment Act? The Act was passed to deal with a wholly different situation. As the "Hindu" points out: "The Bengal *Samities* of 1907 and 1908 were in character, personnel and method the very reverse of the Congress Volunteer organisations. The former were secret bodies directed and controlled by immature youths; the latter are open organisations under the guidance of elderly leaders. The former worked in the dark under masks, evading recognition and arrest; the latter's activities are carried on in broad day-light so that the police might have the least difficulty in effecting the arrests. The former's methods were terrorism and coercion; the latter's mere peaceful persuasion. The former worked with bombs and revolvers; the latter have taken the vow of non-violence and voluntary suffering. How far it is just to direct a law, meant to suppress the terroristic, secret *Samities*, against non-violent organisations pledged to peaceful persuasion we leave honest citizens to decide." Let Lord Reading also decide.

His Excellency asks us to believe that "there is no intention on the part of his Government to interfere with opposition to Government, with the expression of feeling against Government or against Government action, provided that the law is duly observed. Why was the Seditious Meetings Act then abused to prohibit the honest expression of views and perfectly legitimate meetings of Congress Committee and Sikh religious bodies? And why in some places meetings of the Congress Committees to elect delegates to the Ahmedabad Sessions have been prohibited? Much play has been made on the word "challenge." We have been told by officials from the Viceroy downwards that the Non-Co-operators have given a "challenge" to Government which the latter have accepted. Whose has been the challenge? On this point we shall let the "Tribune" which is not an organ of the non-co-operators, give the answer:

"In all these cases it has been tacitly assumed that it was the non-co-operators who threw out the challenge, and the Government has only reluctantly though quite firmly taken it up. The assumption ignores two vital facts. It ignores, in the first place, that so far as the non-co-operators' Challenge goes, it is as old as the Calcutta Congress, or at any rate the Congress at Nagpur, all that they have subsequently done, whether at Delhi or Bombay, being merely in pursuance of the programme formulated on those occasions; secondly that the present struggle is the direct outcome not of this challenge, but of another. It was the simultaneous prevention of public (and in some cases private) meetings and the orders issued against the volunteers in as many as four Provinces to which all that has subsequently followed must be definitely traced. . . . Let us, therefore, clear our mind of all confusions of ideas. There can be no comparison between laws which represent the general will of the community and, indeed, of civilised humanity, and the obvious object of which is to protect society against aggressive and anti-social acts, and those which are the outcome of peculiar circumstances and which must change with those circumstances. In the present case public meetings and the enlistment of volunteers *was* lawful only until a fortnight ago in all the povinces; it still continues to be lawful not only in other provinces but so far as the first, at any rate, is concerned, in parts of the very provinces affected. What conceivable comparison can there be between such orders and the laws against theft and dacoity and arson which are illegal at all times and in all places?"

The plain fact, our contemporary concludes, is "that he offences for which hundreds of persons in four affected Provinces have been already sent to prison are offences not against moral laws, but against laws which, if the Government and the Legislature so please, can cease to be laws to-morrow and which the non-co-operators have, from the first, declared it to be their intention to get rescinded by all legitimate and peaceful means, which with them only means suffering and sacrifice. The duty of all Congressmen, in the face of measures which, according to Madras lawyers, though inaugurated in the name of Law and Order, are subversive of Law and Order, is plain. As Mr. Patel says: "Our first and most sacred duty at this vital juncture is that we Congressmen should sink all differences and present an organized and united front." Certain of our co-operating countrymen have raised protests—in some cases, very powerful protests. But what the situation demands is action suited to the protest if that protest is to be of any avail. We can think of no action more effective and honourable than, as we have suggested on a previous occasion, resignation of membership of Legislatures and Executive Councils. Will our friends rise to the occasion?

Notes of the Day

The Congress.

The "Englishman" of Calcutta is very jubilant because it imagines that the Congress has committed "suicide." But it seems to us that the Hare Street journal is too premature in its jubilation. In spite of it, and in spite of the bureaucracy, the Congress lives and will continue to live. The "Englishman" argues in this wise: Mr. Gandhi "is now deprived of the support during the ensuing Session of the Congress due to open in a fortnight of the men without whose assistance he cannot hope to carry out any programme whether constructive or destructive. Of course, lesser men will go to the Congress, but who will care what resolutions they move? For practical purposes the Congress has ceased to exist, and so far from being put to death by the Government it has itself committed suicide. . ." Verily in the eyes of those who seek their inspiration from the "Englishman," the Congress "has itself committed suicide." But the rest of mankind will agree that the indiscriminate and "senseless" arrests of leaders and followers have in no small measure contributed to hasten the country towards the goal of Swaraj. Look at the spirit of the people; they are ready to sacrifice their all on the altar of the Motherland. The "Englishman" may not understand its meaning. But the Government, whose policy has so commended itself to it, have evidently begun to think and feel otherwise. A policy of repression has undermined, instead of strengthening, the position of the Government by producing a reaction among some of the staunchest supporters of the bureaucracy, and the happenings in Calcutta of the last few days, we may take as an index of the turn of the tide. So far as Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress are concerned, they have both survived the wrath of Governments and will continue to survive that they may lead the nation on to the establishment of Swaraj.

Sastrian Inanities.

Evidently some Press correspondent has been attempting to mislead the American public regarding the situation in India. On no other surmise is it possible to account for Mr. Sastri's gratuitous reference to "the movement for independence in India" before the New York City Club. India surely is not on the verge of revolt against the British connection and about to proclaim a Republic. If, however, Mr. Sastri has not been misled by cables from India, his failure to understand the real significance of the movement in India is deplorable in the extreme and does little credit to the penetrating insight into public movements and sagacious statesmanship with which, according to his admirers, he is endowed. The cabled summary of Mr. Sastri's address at New York affords only one more illustration of the inanities in which he has taken to indulge since his transformation into a "pillar of the Empire." With tragic obliviousness to facts, he is trying to lead the world to believe that at the Washington Conference he occupied the same status as the ministers of Self-governing Dominions like Canada and Australia! Poor deluded "statesman!" He does not realise that but for his ready subservience to the purposes of those who have nominated him, he would not be rubbing shoulders with the Bordens and Pearces with whom he compares himself to-day! Mr. Sastri appears to be quite content to view the prospect of India's representatives claiming to sit at the same Imperial table as the Australian and Canadian representatives, at the end of ten years, as a matter of right and not as a matter of grace, as he is allowed to do at present. Mr. Sastri, of course, will be pleased if the boon of Dominions status is graciously conferred by Great Britain on India before the end of this period, but the alternative prospect of having to wait till the probationary period is completed to the last day does not appear to disconcert him.

Government Press Note.

After reading the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay regarding the recent unhappy disturbances, no one, who is conversant with facts, will be impressed with its fairness and impartiality. It is clear that its author or authors allowed himself or themselves to be carried away by his or their anti-non-cooperation feelings to stretch facts so as to fit in with a preconceived theory. While the loss of life has been regretted by none more than by non-co-operators and while Mahatma Gandhi has frankly explained the position of non-co-operators in respect of the disturbances, it is hardly fair for the Government to take up the attitude they have done in the Press Note. But in these days, it is futile to look for fairness on the part of officialdom in regard to non-co-operators. However, we do not think it is necessary to rake up the by-gones by a wordy controversy, which nobody wants. The duty of everyone of us, be he Hindu, Mussulman, Parsi or Christian, is "to forgive and forget," and with a commendable sense of patrotism and forbearance, almost everyone in the city has come to regard the unfortunate occurrences as a thing of the past. In the circumstance, the Press Note does not need any further comment.

Not a Remedy. at All.

The reactionary coterie of a few wealthy and titled persons in Calcutta, which passes by the name of the Indian Association and which only the other day had applauded the "vigorous action" of Lord Ronaldshay's Government, evidently deems it necessary now, in deference to public opinion, to climb down a little from its former position of a supporter of the policy of repression. It now deplores the state of unrest (*sic*) prevailing in Calcutta and suggests to Government the delegation of a high judicial officer to sift the evidence in cases of persons convicted of "political offences," with a view to the release of those "convicted without sufficient evidence" and commutation of sentences passed on person convicted. Unless we believe that the Association is making the suggestion with its tongue in its cheek, it is difficult to understand what good can be served by a revision of the cases in the manner suggested. Every one of the recent cases was a "political" case and we fail to understand what there is in them for a judicial officer to "sift." Either all the cases should be quashed or all of them should be treated as political. The palliative suggested by the Association is no palliative at all and is only indicative of the half-heartedness of its authors in condemning the policy of Government.

TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

ITS AIMS.

Trade Unions are of two kinds—the reformist and the revolutionist. A glance at the recent history of Trade Union organisation in the United States, in Great Britain or in France will make the distinction clear. In America side by side with Samuel Gompers and his Federation of Labour has grown up the knights of Labour Movement known to-day as the Industrial Workers of the world. Samuel stands for a pseudo kind of Imperialism; his organisations often making racial distinctions such as the exclusion of Japanese and Chinese workers; almost unvariably levying heavy fees to keep the lower rung of the rank and file, submerged, seldom recognising any other principle but that of mere opportunism as the guiding star of the workers' existence. The Independent Workers of the World fight for Marxian principles, for International working-class solidarity and proclaim that they have never lost a fight against the expropriator, the capitalist. In Frnace the Confederation du Travail split at Tours into the dissident Socialists and the Communists and although the Lille Congress nearly gave the Communist minority a victory, it merely widened the gulf between the two groups. The French reformists held the view "that trade Unions can do nothing better with their vast united strength than to seek in turn a few immediate advantages." In England the disruptive movement dates back to the time when Shop Stewards' Committees sprang up on the Clyde as a menace to the placid forbearance of the average Trade Union leader who believed in the immutable destiny of the worker as a wage-slave. And, this distinction is clearly apparent in the attitude of the rank and file on the one side and certain leaders of the British Trade Union movement on the other. Robert Smillie was goaded to declare that the last coal strike was not a failure for the men but a failure of the leaders. In fact it has become common, in labour circles, to assert that the rank and file are more revolutionary than their leaders.

The Distinction.

The meaning of the destinction between trade Union which is revolutionist is this: The one is guided by a holy dread of altering the present system although desiring in some sort to alter the status of the worker; the other is convinced that there can be no alteration of the status of the worker without an alteration (the French call it: "a surgical process") of the present system. The reformist believes as M. Henri Barbusse says: "that every improvement desired in the condition of the working-class can be realised by the democratic machinery (namely Governments as they are constituted) which rules us to-day." The revolutionst believes in no half-measures. He says: "there is at the present moment no greater or more imminent danger for the cause of humanity than that with which the reformists beset the path of the sincere champions of change.....All those who are working to save humanity from exploitation and illtratment by the old forces of privilege are beginning to perceive this danger.....Half reforms and specious concessions do our cause more harm than good.....The workers are thus thrown off the track and kept in ignorance of their real practical interests.....They run the risk some day of losing the few slight professional advantages they have gained hitherto.

This then is the kernel of the whole matter; and if anyone were to doubt the accuracy of the last observation he has only to direct his gaze towards the Universal Wage Cut of 1921 and towards the millions of the world's starving, penniless unemployed, to be quickly disillusioned. The question, therefore, arises: If the summit of the worker's ambition is no higher than the pit of his misery which we see in all the great industrial countries of the world to-day, is it not surely time to cast a discerning eye on the problem not only of the failure of Trade Union organisation but also of the failure of Trade Union methods?

We in India are faced with this problem on the very threshold of our existence as trade Unionists. We have to make our choice. We have to learn a hard lesson not only from our own sufferings but also from other people's failures.

To begin with let it be clearly understood that the failure of World Trade Unionism is a failure eminently of the orthodox trade Union. The orthodox trade union has not succeeded even in its first, elementary aim—that of keeping the wolf of hunger from the worker's door. All its splendid organisation—carefully planned, working like clock-work doling out benefits as occasion demands, has come to this that there are millions of unemployed who are roaming the streets of Europe today having exhausted their unemployment benefits and, in a great measure, their patience. When there is a prolonged strike like the last coal strike of Great Britain, Union funds are soon depleted leaving the workers at the mercy of their philanthropic comrades, with children starving for the want of a morsel of food. Is it for such an end that all the labour of skilled organisers has been employed? Is it for paltry, momentary advantages, soon to be snatched away again, that splendid organisations have been built up? What is a rise in wages when it is always countered by a greater rise in the cost of living?

If therefore, the aim of our Indian trade Unions is merely to follow, sheeplike, nose-to-ground, the conventional or orthodox or reformist Trade Union of Europe or America then the All-India Trade Union Congress might just as well board up its doors and confess failure now and at once, rather than after a decade's useless struggles. Knowing what we do of the history of trade Unionism we should be traitors to the cause of humanity if we set stupid limits to the workers' aims by reducing them to a demand for a mere rise in wages which as I have said already forms after all an absurd and false estimate of working-class prosperity. Does

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. N. C. KELKAR ARRESTED.

REPRESSION CONTINUES.

ARREST OF MR. N. C. KELKAR AND OTHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 15.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Edior of "Kesari", and several prominent Non-Cooperators in Poona city were arrested by the police yesterday for disobeying the District Magistrate's order against picketting. The case comes on in a few days.

70 ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA.

97 CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

There is no change in the situation to-day. The Khilafat and the Congress volunteers were out as usual and Police arrested over 70 of them.

To-day the Fifth Presidency Magistrate disposed of cases in which 103 volunteers were chared under Criminal Law Amendment Act. The case against one was withdrawn, 8 were discharged for want of evidence, 73 were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and 24 were given 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each. Among those convicted to-day were Kedareswar Gangulia, pleader, H. M. Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and Jnanranjan Pal, son of Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal, and they were given 6 months each.

THIN ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS.

The situation in different colleges was quiet. Three private colleges were closed while attendance in other private colleges was thin. The Presidency and Sanskrit colleges, both Government colleges, have been unaffected. Seven Khilafat volunteers were arrested to-day at Outram Ghat. This was followed by a strike among the coolies working in the docks. About 6,000 coolies came out.

REPORTED ASSAULT CONTRADICTED.

Government has issued a communiqué contradicting the report published in a certain paper that Babu Chira Ranjan Das, son of Mr. C. R. Das, who was arrested and convicted as a volunteer, was assaulted by the police

AT GAUHATI.

27 CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAUHATI, Dec. 14.

Twenty-seven persons have been convicted on the charge of being members of unlawful association and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from one to three months, seven asked pardon and been discharged.

AT BARISAL.

CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, Dec. 14.

The Congress and the Khilafat offices and three presses were searched to-day and documents seized.

"PATRIKA" OFFICE RAIDED.

PRINTER ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The police this morning again raided the office of Amrita Bazar Patrika and arrested Babu Tarit Kanti Biswas, Printer, on a charge of sedition.

A PRESS PROPRIETOR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NADIAD, Dec. 15.

Mr. Muljibhai, Proprietor, Tribhuvan Press, is fined or sentenced to one month under the Press Act. He cheerfully accepted jail.

A PRESS ACT VICTIM.

A correspondent wires from Nadiad under date December 14:—Repression has begun in Nadiad. Mr. Muljibhai, proprietor of the Tribhuvan Press, has been sentenced to a fine or in default to one month's imprisonment for Press Act offence. He cheerfully accepted to go to jail.

AN ARREST AT BHANGA.

BHANGA, Dec. 10.

This morning Jatindranath Bhattacarya the life of the local Swarajya Samity and Congress Committee was arrested under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The news of the arrest spread in the town like fire and hundreds of people rushed to see him. A procession of 3,000 people with a large Sankirtan party followed him from the Swarajya office to the Thana. Sj Jatindranath was congratulated and was garlanded by boys, merchants, pleaders and all were moved to tears. Sj Jatindranath distributed sandesh among the boys and made a short but inspiring speech at Kalibari Mose arrests are expected. Picketing is going on vigorously. Many offered themselves to be arrested. Great enthusiasm prevails.—"Servant."

ARREST OF MR. A. M. KHWAJA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 15

Mr. Abdulmajeed Khwaja, Principal, National University, was arrested this morning. The trial commences in the afternoon. The University work continues as usual. Dr. Muhammad Alam has taken charge of the University. The city is calm, the volunteers doing work.

CALCUTTA KHILAFAT RAID.

THIRTEEN LEADERS SENT UP.

Maulavis Mejibar Rahaman, Waheed Hoseein, Ahmed Ali and ten others who were arrested during a search at the Khilafat office on Friday were produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, on Saturday and were sent up for trial.—The "Patrika."

PROHIBITORY NOTICE IN RANGOON.

TO AVERT BOYCOTT OR HARTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon has issued a notice prohibiting circulation of publications whether pamphlets, posters or otherwise, wanting persons to injure, obstruct and annoy other persons lawfully employed, by boycotting, to observe hartals, disobey the law. As incitements to such acts and disobedience have recently led in various places to disturbances of public tranquility, the notice is issued under Section 144 C. P. C. This will be effective for six weeks.

AT PATNA.

KHILAFAT SECRETARY ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 14.

Mr. Khurhed Hussain, Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee was arrested last night.

CASE OF AGRA VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 14.

Some non-cooperators stood outside the City Magistrates' Court to-day and began making speeches. They were arrested and placed before the District Magistrate. One of the three men arrested gave no explanation saying "Ask the Congress Committee." The other two said they has been sent by the Congress Committee and that they were volunteers. The case was postponed to the 17th instant as the accused Mohamed Ismail wishes to file a written statement. The other two are named Radha Ravan and Zajja Ram. Shouts of Gandhiji-ki-jai were raised inside and outside the District Magistrate's Court when the case was adjourned.

TRAIL OF JAWHARILAL NEHRU AND OTHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15.

The trial of the Congress and Khilafat members arrested in Lucknow for alleged violation of Government notification under Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, opened to-day. There are about 49 accused important among them being Pandit Bewhari Lal Nehru of Allahabad. Mr. Mahomed Shafi, City Magistrate of Lucknow, is engaged in hearing the cases. The court is being held in a tent pitched in the compound outside the District Jail and a limited number of public, especially relations of the accused, is allowed to be present at the trial. There was a large gathering present to witness the trial and on the road a crowd was waiting during the trial of Pandit Jewhari Lal Nehru who was in a very cheerful and happy mood. In addition to a number of prominent Khilafat and Congress workers, several lawyers, and some barristers, there were also present many ladies including Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Jewhari Lal Nehru and other ladies of Nehru family and some other Hindu and Parsi ladies. Mr. H. S. Gupta, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution. The accused were being brought one by one and the cases heard separatly.

After the Sub-Inspector of Police had deposed to the effect that Pandit Jewhari Lal along with others distributed notices asking people to observe hartal on 9th instant, on the day of the visit of the Prince to Lucknow. Pandit Jewhari Lal in answer to the court stated that he did not recognise the British Government of India. He did not regard that court as a court and he regarded those proceedings as a farce. He added that the court only carried out what had already been decided. Asked by the Magistrate to explain what he meant by his last observation Panditji declined to answer any further questions.

A charge was framed against under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused offered no evidence, had nothing to plead and did not cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. Similar charges were also framed against Mr. Mhaliquazaman, a non-cooperating pleader, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Secretary of the Oudh Khilafat Committee and Maulvi Salamatulla, President of the same. They also stated that they did not recognise the Government nor that court. Mr. Shaukat Ali added his law was the law of the Quran and Moulvi Salamatulla observing that on religious grounds could not recognise the court. They also declined to reply to any questions by the court or by Government counsel and did not plead.

Orders will be passed to-morrow. The cases against others are being proceeded with.

COUNTRY ON TRIAL

HELP JUSTICE.

PLEADERS' DUTY.

The following appeal to fellow pleaders by "A Pleader" appears in the "Servant":—

Brothers!—Up till yesterday have I been a practising lawyer; to-day I step over the threshhold of the jail. The feeling that has influenced me to this step is this: We are pledged to help justice but when injustice in the name of law and order seeks to impose itself on men, their conscience rebels. Then comes the time when we should ensure the reign of justice by opposing the encroachments of the so-called upholders of law and order. Under the impulse of the idea have I stood against the recent order of the Government of Bengal encroaching on our right of association, and persuasion. "Bande Mataram.'

"VINDICATE COUNTRY'S HONOUR."

MR. CHAKRAVARTY ON CALCUTTA SITUATION.

Mr. Syamsunder Chakravarty writing in the "Servant" under date Dec. 11th says:—Since the arrest of Srijukta Chittaranjan Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulvi Akram Khan, Moulvi Majibur Rahaman, Srijukta Bireadra Nath Sasmal, Sriman Subash Chandra Basu and Moulvi Wahed Hossain, Srijukta Padamraj Jain, Ambica Prasad Bajpaye, Bholanath Barman, messages conveying congratulations and offering co-operation are being received from all directions. Some of our distinguished countrymen who were not so long with us saw me yesterday and placed their services at the disposal of the country. I requested them to follow their own individual bent, and wished them not to commit themselves to the programme of the Congress unless they felt distinctly called upon to do so. Aswini Kumar of Barisal though broken by age and infirmity, lost no time in communicating his blessings to the illustrious sufferers. I have also received a wire from Babu Monmohan Neogy of Mymensingh offering to come over here to help me as soon as he had finished his local work. Representatives of all the Indian communities of Calcutta came to me and expressed their desire to do their bit whenever required. As the office for the enlistment of volunteers had to be shifted to 78A, Amherst Street, the old office at Forbes Mansion in Wellington square proving unequal to the rush, lots of intending volunteers had to return home disappointed. From to-morrow volunteers will also be enlisted at 11, Wellingboon Square. Sikh lady volunteers have been asked to carry on propaganda work amongst their Barabazar sisters, ladies from the various Congress Divisions in the City have offered their services as volunteers. The reponse hitherto received is sure to put heart even into the most pessimistically-inclined amongst us. Let us not however, minimise the gravity of the situation, We are really on our trial. We have got to vindicate the ultimate effectiveness of Soul-force not withstanding the jests and jibes that are being most uncharitably and unwarrantably flung at it. Let those who believe that hundreds of young men can gladly face imprisonment for the mere fun of it, and without the inspiration of an ideal, cherish that delusion. But we know what we are out for. We shall be false to ourselves, to our country and to humanity, if we do not earnestly appeal to every one of our countrymen to take advantage of this tide in the affairs of men. May God give us strength in fulfilling our mission.

LADIES AS VOLUNTEERS.

A MEETING AT GAUHATI.

A Gauhati correspondent writes to the "Servants":—A huge meeting of ladies was held yesterday at Deshbhakta Phookan's lodge under the presidency of Mrs. Kataki. The meeting was addressed by Shreemati Girijesundari Devi, sister of Desabhakta Phookan and several other ladies and gentlemen who explained the whole situation including the one created by the arrest of Mrs. Das and other ladies at Calcutta.

About 50 ladies have so far enrolled themselves as volunteers. Many more are daily forthcoming. This morning Mrs. N. K. Barua, the prominent non-co-operating lady, whose son and son-in-law are in jail and Misses Barua and Bhattacharya undertook the works of the Congress Offices. Several other prominent ladies are assisting them. Great enthusiasm prevails everywhere. Two teachers of Pandu Lower Primary School have resigned.

Lord Rawlinson and party left Burma on the 14th instant by the s.s. Angro. Yesterday Lord Rawlinson visited the Burmah Oil Works at Syriam, discussed the question of new cantonments with officials and atteded a meeting of the Lodge Star of Burmah, subsequently dining with the Royal Scots.

COERCION NO REMEDY.

REPRESSION DEPLORED.

CALCUTTA MODERATES' MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Seven leading members of the Moderate Party, headed by Sir P. C. Ray, have issued a manifesto regarding the present situation and the policy of the Government. After deploring the initiation of the repressive policy synchronous with the visit of the Prince of Wales, they say coercion is no remedy for political unrest and a repressive policy will defeat itself in the long run and lead to serious results. A peaceful solution of the problem ought not to be beyond reach of statesmanship. Unless the Government desists from its policy of coercion and makes an earnest effort to find a real remedy for meeting the present crisis disastrous consequences are sure to follow.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF UNREST.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The Indian Association has also drawn attention of the Viceroy and the Governor to the deplorable state of unrest prevailing in the city and suggests that a high judicial officer be deputed to sift evidence in cases of persons convicted of political offences, those convicted without sufficient evidence should be released, and sentence passed on persons convicted should be commuted.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

PALNAD TALUQ'S READINESS

Guntur, December 10.—The Guntur District Working Committee met here yesterday and resolved to ask the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for permission to put into force complete civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes, in Palnad Taluq, which is considered to be quite fit for the same.

They carried another resolution to organise a national volunteer corps or peace army in this district and formed into different groups of workers for different Taluqs to enlist volunteers in spite of the whole organisation being declared unlawful by the beauracracy and also delegated the working committee's powers to the Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Nadimpalli Narasimha Rao P. H. Gupta and Maddi Radhakrishnayya, the latter being convener to give permission in the case of mass civil disobedience in the District.

Individuals may disobey Section 144 without referring to the Committee.

All District Congress Committee members and Talukdars and paid and honorary prachakas are called upon to devote all their time during this month for enlisting volunteers throughout the District. All national schools also should be closed and all teachers will do the same. Volunteers are being enlisted in the town. Deshabhakta and other leaders have already enlisted themselves as volunteers.—"The Hindu."

SURAT CONGRATULATIONS TO ARRESTED LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 11.

A public meeting was held yesterday in the Victoria Gardens to congratulate the arrested leaders, and to repeat the resolution recently passed asserting the firm determination of the Surat City Municipality-tax-payers in the matter of primary education without Government control, under the presidentship of Mr. Chottubhai Gulabdas one of the retired members of the local bar. Advantage was taken of the presence of Prof. Swaminarayen who introduced both the above subjects in a clear, convincing and lucid manner before they were formally put in the form of resolutions by other speakers. Both the resolutions were passed unanimously, but the municipal resolution was at first opposed by one gentleman who afterwards withdrew his opposition on the assurance that the N. C. O. element in the Municipality was determined to carry out the mandate at all costs

BURMESE ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

The General Council of the Burmese Association has wired to the Government of India protesting against the statement that the Mandalay Conference demanded Home Aule outside the British Empire and protesting against the Local Governments' decision to disregard all communications sent by the General Council as calculated to drive the people to absolute Non-Cooperator rendering cooperation impossible. The telegram concludes, "Further it will encourage Government servants to abuse their powers and force people to take the law into their own hands to redress the grievances. In interest of good Government please direct Local Government to withdraw that reply."

ARRESTS AND MODERATES.

WILL THEY RESIGN NOW?

FEAR OF JAIL FAST VANISHING.

MR. PATEL ON NATION'S DUTY.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Mandvi Ward District Congress Committee was held on Wednesday when Mr. Patel delivered the following thoughtful speech on the present situation.

Friends,—In opening the proceedings of this meeting you will allow me to speak what is uppermost in my mind and I believe in the mind of every one of you: namely, the present situation. I have no heart in the business which has brought us together this evening. Repression is in the full swing in the country. Every day every wind that blows brings some news of the arrest in every nook and corner in our country of our prominent coworkers. Two ex-Presidents and the President Elect of the Congress not to talk of several hundreds of our countrymen are already on a jail pilgrimage. I frankly confess I was not prepared for this feat of the bureaucracy, particularly at a time when our future Sovereign is touring in our midst. You will pardon me, therefore, if I instead of talking to you on the ensuing Municipal elections, talk of our duty at this critical juncture. The situation in the country is of the gravest character and danger. The attitude of the authorities that be is unmistakable. They are determined to "see the matter through at all costs" to use the words of Sir Harcourt Butler. The mentality of a section of our countrymen who have seceded from the Congress and are now co-operating with the Government is also equally certain. Sir Binode Mittra, with full knowledge of the arrests of the three ladies of the President Elect's family, pledged the fullest support of the Moderate party to the ex-Chief Justice of England in an after-dinner speech only the other day at Calcutta. Pandit Motilal Nehru is sentenced to six months and yet the Raja of Mahmudabad retains his seat on the U. P. Executive Council. Lala Harkishanlal sticks to his post in spite of the arrest of Lala Lajpatrai. I know there is some feeling of resentment here and there even in the Moderate party over this mad policy of the Government. It has been reported that an M.L.C. or an M.L.A. left the dinner party held in honour of the Viceroy at Calcutta immediately after the news of the arrests of the three brave ladies reached them. So also Mr. Raza Ali a member of the Council of State has sent a telegram of warning and protest to the Viceroy. Four M.L.A.'s have issued a statement to the press under their signatures urging Government to call a round table conference of leaders of all shades of political thought in the country. Mr. A. C. Banerji writes to the press that Sir Surendranath Banerji has authorised him to state that the latter has no hand in the repressive policy inaugurated by the Government of Bengal. If this be true, I do not understand how Sir Surendranath can remain in office and at the same time authorize Mr. Banerji to publish the statement. But what is the good, pray, of these protests, manifestoes, statements, and resentments if they are going to hold fast to their posts notwithstanding? Did not Mr. Samarth, speaking on behalf of the Moderate deputation, tell the Parliamentary Joint Committee that if certain demands which he named were not granted there would be an agitation in the country of such a character that it may stagger imagination? Mr. Samarth's prophecy has no doubt come true; but alas where is Mr. Samarth? Did not Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah raise their voices and vote against the Bombay Government's sanction to prosecute the Ali Brothers? But they are there still co-operating with the Government. Who does not know that if our Moderate friends rising in a body from the Government and the Councils even now the bureaucracy would have to yield in no time? Let us only hope that these good friends of ours will belie their past traditions and rise to be occasion at this grave crisis. But what is our duty at this juncture and under these circumstances? Our first and most sacred duty at this vital juncture is that we Congress men should sink all our differences and present an organized and united front. I want you to bear in mind that three things are essential for the success of this great and novel experiment. I use the word "Novel" because I know of no precedent in human history where a nation has obtained freedom by means of civil disobedience. If we are successful in this experiment our achievement will be a lasting object lesson to the whole world. The first essential condition of our success is that we should remain perfectly non-violent in thought, word and deed. We are out to suffer and not to inflict sufferings. It is by self-suffering that we hope to bring about the desired result. The issue is plain. The bureaucracy wants to impose its will on us by repression and oppression. We on the other hand wish to impose our will on the bureaucracy by our suffering. Heaven only knows the extent and the intensity of the suffering that is in store for us in this process. The other two conditions, therefore, are that the fear of jail and the fear of death both must disappear from our minds. Congress men in their thousands must be prepared to go to jail and also to lay down their lives if necessary. I have no doubt that if India can give a million soldiers for this purpose success is sure. It is a matter of sincere congratulations to know that the fear of jail is fast vanishing away and the events of the last few days are indeed an indication of a very hopeful outlook. In spite of the arrests of our first rank leaders, as also the indiscriminating arrests of hundreds of our co-workers in different parts of India the country has remained perfectly non-violent.

THE CRISIS AND THE COUNTRY'S CALL.

The "Hindu" writes:—

To-day's telegrams show that Lord Reading's Government is fast nearing the the goal of its repressive campaign which is nothing less than the suppression of the Indian National movment, and the extinguishment of the Indian National Congress. The arrest of Mr. C. R. Das, President-elect of the forthcoming National Congress—a session which was expected to be the most memorable and critical one in our awakened national life—is the coping stone in the series of criminal prosecutions convictions and imprisonments which the leaders of the Congress and Khilafat organisations have been subjected to during the last three or four months. The campaign began in the present reactionary regime with the prosecutions of the Ali Brothers at Karachi for speeches delivered at a Khilafat Conference. Messrs. Yakub Hassan and Sharar, Presidents respectively of a Provincial Congress and Khilafat Conference, were prosecuted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for speeches delivered in them. Various Congress and Khilafat speakers have been convicted throughout the country for working in the national cause. The punitive and preventive provisions of the criminal law have been unscrupulously resorted to, to stifle freedom of speech and of writing. Since the landing in India of the Prince of Wales, the repressive campaign has taken a more virulent turn. Eminent Congress and Khilafat leaders have been arrested and incarcerated. The criminal law has been put in motion against two Congress ex-Presidents, the President-elect of the next Congress, the Presidents and Secretaries of the various Khilafat Committees as well as numerous persons among the rank and file. If there is any instance in history of trying to make the country a desert in point of nationalistic activity and calling it peace, the present is a notable one. It is a novel way of affording welcome to the Prince of Wales and creating a calm atmosphere by clapping into jail and gagging the mouths of all those who are not inclined to join the "welcome" demonstrations. The policy of Lord Reading's Government is, however, calculated to make more than a surface exhibition of the people's loyalty and servility. It would, if acquiesced in by the majority of the thinking portion of the Indian public, inflict a mortal wound on their national aspirations, and the attainment of the goal of Swaraj for the country. The noble and soul-stirring message of Mr. C. R. Das to his countrymen ought to let every man's thoughts to the critical position which his country has come to occupy at the present time and the call of duty to his motherland to which an immediate, earnest and practical response is needed. No matter to what particular school of political thought a man may belong, it must be realised that the Congress is the great national organisation which is bound to ensure for us our political freedom. We quoted yesterday the remark of the Moderate organ, the "Leader" of Allahabad that "If there must be a fight between the Congress and the Government, let there be no ambiguity of the position of the latter towards the former." There cannot be any longer any possibility of doubt as to the nature of the struggle, nor can there be any doubt as to on which side every patriotic son of India ought to cast in his lot.

LORD READING'S JUSTICE.

The "Hindu" writes:—

"The public are only mildly interested in his speeches and that only to the extent that they have any bearing on the present great struggle. They receive with surprise and a certain amount of scepticism his assurances that he is still a champion of Justice and wonder wearily how he is going to equate his affection for Justice with the policy of repression. It is futile for him to argue that if the law is broken punishment is inevitable. What canon of Justice could reconcile itself for a moment, for example, with the application of the Press Act in the case of the "Independent?" Has not Lord Reading said the Press Act is to go and how in the name of sacred Justice does he justify the use of a condemned weapon? The Press Act has been damned even if it is not legally dead yet. And so with many other weapons which are being used with merciles and undiscriminating vigour. There is only one name for such actions and that is Repression—with a capital R—however much the Viceroy's susceptibilities may be wounded by the mention of that unhallowed word".

SINN FEIN SPLIT.

DAIL DISCUSSES AGREEMENT.

MR. DE VALERA'S MOTION ADOPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 15.

The Assembly of the Dail Eireann opened publicly to-day and the Dail discussed the details leading to the appointment of plenipotentiaries and their powers. Eventually, motion of Mr. de Valera was adopted, despite opposition from Mr. Michael Collins, that the Dail should meet privately this afternoon; and to-morrow's proceedings, when ratification or rejection will be considered, will be public.

"A MOMENTOUS MEETING."

IRISH LEADERS AT VARIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Recd. at 7-30 p.m., Dec. 15.
LONDON, Dec. 14.

The dominant note of the crowds surrounding the Dail Eireann building in Dublin, when the momentous meeting opened to-day, was a cheerful confidence in the acceptance of the Treaty. It is significant that ther Mr. De Valera's arrival was greeted with mild cheering, whilst Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith received a tumultuous ovation. The opening was marked by quiet dignity, but the proceedings subsequently became somewhat heated. The signatories to the Treaty were seated opposite Mr. De Valera, who urged that the Treaty should be considered on its merits, regardless of the differences of opinion in the Cabinet. Mr. De Valera complained that the plenipotentiaries had exceeded their instructions. The agreement ought to have been submitted in a draft from for the Cabinet's approval. Mr. Michael Collins complained of the unfaurness of Mr. De Valera's remarks, and he bitterly opposed a private session inasmuch as he declared that Ireland was entitled to know the facts. Mr. Collins heatedly exclaimed:—"I have been called a traitor. Let the Irish people decide. If there are men who regard me as a traitor, I am prepared to meet them now as in the past!" Mr. Collins agreed with Mr. De Valera that the honour of Ireland was not involved in the acceptance of the Treaty, which Ireland was free to accept or reject.

A BLESSING TO IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

The Irish Catholic Hierarchy have made a concommittal statement that they held in the highest appreciation the patriotism, the ability, and the honesty of purpose with which the Irish representatives had conducted the struggle for national freedom. They urge the Dail Eireann to consider the best interests and the wishes of the country and invoke divine blessings on Dail's deliberations.

SUDDEN RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

DUE TO MISCALCULATION IN CROP PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 15.

An unparalleled situation in connection with American cotton crop reports is now revealed, says the "Manchester Guardian." The crop is now officially estimated at 8,340,000 bales, possibly more, compared with only 6,500,000 as officially indicated on October 1st.

The Cotton Bureau states that the earlier estimate was based on the figures supplied by the growers, who seriously over-stated the reduction of acreage compared with last year. The low crop estimate caused a stiff rise in the prices, followed by a sharp decline, when it was evident that the Bureau had been badly misled. The operators made large profits through rise, yet the general effect was seriously detrimental to the industry.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Bank of England has issued the prospectus of the Indian Loan and the terms as previously cabled. The entire proceeds will be utilised for the Indian railways. The lists will be closed on December 19th. The minimum subscription is fifty sterling.

Sir James La, Touche has left 14,205 sterling.

Lisbon.—The Pinto Cabinet has resigned owing to a split.

PRINCE AS HUNTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIKNATHOREE, Dec. 14.

His Royal Highness Prince of Wales shot his first tiger in Nepal Terai to-day. It measures nine feet six inches. The Prince was personally congratulated by His Highness the Prince Minister of Nepal, H.R.H.'s staff also enjoyed good sport accounting for three tigers.

To celebrate the arrival of the Prince of Wales in The United Provinces Lala Sri Gopal Rais of Agra gave an evening party at the Collector's residence which was largely attended by the elite of the town.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

MR. SASTRI IN ROLE OF A PROPHET.

"NOT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPENDENCY."

DENOUNCES MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 15.

Washington.—Addressing the City Club, the Rt. Hon. Sastri predicted that within ten years India would speak as a co-partner with the other Dominions. The recent Irish events would possibly quicken even that estimate. The Rt. Hon. Sastri added that Britain would be wise to give Dominion status to India—it would be "easier than to have given it to Ireland." He stressed the fact that he had appeared at the Conference with the same status as that of Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Pearce, and not as a representative of the dependency.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri referred to the movement for independence in India as being both unwise and futile.

TROUBLE IN INDIA.

"MORNING POST" DEMANDS MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 15.

The "Morning Post" in a leading article demands the resignation of Mr. Montagu, on the ground that lie is responsible for the present troubles in India.

UPHOLDING LAW.

"THE TIMES" CONGRATULATES LORD READING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 15.

"The Times", writing on the same subject, congratulates Lord Reading upon upholding the law, which has been gravely flouted. "The Times" declares that Lord Reading has held his hand until the combination of events, including the Prince's visit, made it imperative to prevent further subversion of order. The journal adds that India must be told plainly and firmly that the question of constitutional changes cannot at present be reopened. Law will be upheld and disorder not tolerated.

QUADRUPLE TREATY

TWO AMERICAN RESERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

Washington.—The United States gave approval to the Quadruple Treaty subject to a written understanding with Japan that the Yap Convention must be consummated before the Treaty becomes binding. The treaty contains two American reservations, firstly, reserving the right to negotiate separately with mandatory powers on the subject of the Pacific islands, and secondly, declaring that domestic affairs are not within the scope of the Treaty.

No ceremony accompanied the signature which took place in the afternoon of the offices of the Secretary of State. Only the plenipotentiaries, their secretaries and advisers were present. The Americans signed first the powers following alphabetically. Mr. Balfour signed twice, once for the Empire and once for South Africa.

"ABSOLUTE BULWARK AGAINST WAR."

JAPANESE PREMIER ON QUADRUPLE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

Tokio.—The premier to-day declared that the Quadruple Entente creates an absolute bulwark against war and he congratulates President Harding upon the grandest contribution to Peace ever recorded. He hops, eventually, the wholesale abolition of armaments would be a possible realisation.

TOKIO WITHOUT WATER.

OWING TO EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

Owing to the earthquake, Tokio is practically without water. Many restaurants and all public bath-houses are closed. The public is entirely dependent upon wells, and the supplies of water transported from Yokohama.

IRISH DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

KING'S OPENING SPEECH.

PREMIER ON EMPIRE'S PRESTIGE

STRONG OPPOSITION FROM "DIE-HARDS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. at 7-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

The intense interest displayed on the occasion of the State opening by the King of the shortest and one of the most momentous sessions of Parliament, was shown by crowds massing at an early hour, in dull weather, in front of Buckingham Palace, along the Mall, and down Whitehall. Bands played the National Anthem and a Guard of Honour saluted when their Majesties, accompanied by Princess Mary, left the Palace in the State Coach and crowds along the route cheered and the guns in Hyde Park fired a salute when their Majesties entered the House of Lords where the scene reflected the poch-making character of the occasion.

THE ASSEMBLAGE.

Never before have the Peers assembled in such numbers and with such rapidity. The chamber was thronged with scarlet-robed figures half an our before the arrival of their Majesties. Not a single place remained in the diplomatic tribune and the Dominions were represented in force. Rows of peeresses, wearing diamond coronets and with jewels sparkling in their dresses, added to the resplendence of the scene, which at first was somewhat sombre on account of fog penetrating the Chamber but which flashed into brilliance when myriads of electric bulbs in the ceiling were switched on, to be dramatically lowered just before their Majesties entered and then relit at the solemn moment of entry, flooding dazzling light over all, while at the same time hushed silence fell over the assembly.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

Their Majesties entered hand in hand. Princess Mary, in pale grey silk, standing on the left of the Queen's throne, curtseyed deeply as their Majesties approached. The Queen wore a small crown and a profuse display of diamonds in her dress.

The King wore the Imperial Crown, which under the glow of electric lights, emitted exquisite flashes of radiance The Brevity of the King's speech took his hearers by surprise.

It was noteworthy that Sir Edward Carson was absent.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament to-day:—

"My Lords and Members of the House of Commons, I have summoned you to meet at this unusual time in order that the articles of agreement signed by my ministers and the Irish delegation may immediately be submitted for your approval. No other business will be brought before you at the present session. It is with heart-felt joy that I learnt of the agreement reached, after negotiations protracted over many months, and affecting the welfare not only of Ireland but of the British and Irish races all over the world. It is my earnest hope that by the articles of agreement now submitted to you, the strife of centuries will be ended, and Ireland, as a free partner in the Commonwealth of Nations forming the British Empire, will secure fulfilment of her national ideals."

THE ADDRESS.

The House of Commons was crowded when it reassembled this afternoon. The Prime Minister was loudly cheered on his entry. Colonel Sir Samuel Hoare, dressed in uniform, moved the address in the customary form, with an addendum stating that the House of Commons, having considered the Irish Agreement, was ready to ratify it "in order that it may be established for ever by the mutual consent of the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland," and offering His Majesty "their humblest congratulations on the near accomplishment of the work for reconciliation, to which His Majesty had so largely contributed."

Sir George Barnes seconded the address, after which an Ulster man, Mr. Ronald McNeill, unexpectedly suggested the adjournment of the debate until they knew whether the Dail Eireann had accepted the agreement. The speaker replied that Parliament was independent of any outside decision.

Mr. Clynes then continued the debate and claimed that the agreement was on the lines advocated by the Labour Party.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that Parliament would re-assemble on January 31st for the new session.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered, said that the Irish agreement had been received with delight and hope throughout the civilised world. (Cheers.) It had been criticised in some quarters as a humiliation for Great Britain and the Empire, but the Dominions, all of whom had acclaimed the agreement, were not in the habit of rejoicing over a humiliation of the Empire for which they had sacrificed so much.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to expound the agreement and emphasised the difficulty and the danger of defining dominion status.' He recalled the anxiety of the Dominion Prime Ministers at the Imperial Conference not to have any rigid definition, and pointed out that the powers of the Crown in that connexion had never been limited by Act of Parliament. All that could be said was that whatever measure of freedom dominion status gave to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, was extended to Ireland. It would be a guarantee in the mere fact that the status was the same and wherever there was any attempt to encroach upon the rights of Ireland, every other Dominion would feel that their own position was jeopardised.

TRIBUTE TO THE PEACEMAKERS.

The Premier paid a tribute to the most perfect collaboration of the British delegates, without which the agreement would have been impossible, and he cordially agreed with the tributes paid to the Irish delegates, who sough for peace. He said that some of his colleagues took greater risks than he in signing the Treaty. Their part would be remembered wtih honour. There were men on the other side who took risks, (Cheers) which were becoming manifest in the conflict at the present raging in Ireland. He appealed to he members not to say a word to make their task more difficult, for they were fighting to make peace between two great races designed by providence to co-operate in partnership and friendship.

In practice, dominion status meant complete control of internal affairs, but there were limitations necessitated owing to the peculiar position of Ireland with reference to Britain in connection with Army and Navy. Regarding external affairs, the control of foreign policy was now vested in the whole Empire. "Joint control means joint responsibility, and when the burden of the Empire has become so vast, it is well that we should have the shoulders of these young giants under the burden to help us along."

That development had altered the argument about the union. Ireland would share the rights and the responsibilities of the Empire and he did not doubt that the Irish would honour those responsibilities.

LIMITATION OF IRISH FORCES.

Mr. Lloyd George hoped that Government had found the Irish solution, though he never liked to be too sanguine when dealing with Ireland; but he could see nothing better. He emphasised that there had been complete acceptance of allegiance to the British Crown and membership of the Empire and common citizenship. (Cheers.) Dealing with limitation of Ireland's forces the Premier pointed out that if they had not been limited, the Empire could not have exercised the weight it ought to exercise in the disarmament movement, and the apprehension of Ulster would have been aroused leading to the creation of two rival armies in Ireland and a possible conflict. The limit imposed did not exceed what was necessary to maintain law and order.

Replying to an interrogation as to how it was proposed to enforce this provision, Mr. Lloyd George said that if the Treaty were broken, a situation would arise with which the Empire would be quite capable of dealing, as they had dealt with breaches of treaties by far more formidable powers than Ireland. But Britain would want to feel perfectly clear that the responsibility for any action would be entirely on other shoulders than hers. As regards naval safeguards, he explained the necessity to guard against dangers of mines and submarines, and the freeest accessibility of Irish ports in wartime was vital. Therefore clauses were incorporated in the agreement with the object of obviating long discussions at the moment of urgency. He confessed that he had been most reluctant to assent to the proposition empowering Ireland to impose tariffs on British goods, notwithstanding it was Dominion right, but his assent was ultimately given because the safeguard lay in the fact that commercially, Ireland was more dependent on Britain than vice versa

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, affirmed that Government had never abandoned the pledges against the coercion of Northern Ireland. This however did not preclude the effort to persuade Ulster to enter the All-Irish Parliament. Ulster leaders themselves had spoken of the unity of Ireland as the ultimate ideal. Referring to the option given to Ulster to contract out of the All-Ireland Parliament, he declared that the majority of the population of the two Northern counties undoubtedly preferred to join their Southern neighbours. He was against coercing Ulster, but he did not believe in Ulster coercing others, moreover, if the boundaries were not readjusted, the Ulster Government would encounter trouble in carrying on their duties. He expressed the confidence that the Southern leaders would do everything possible for the Southern minorities to continue the citizenship. He announced that the act of indemnity necessary would be introduced at another session.

CRITICISMS ANSWERED.

Answering criticisms on the agreement, Mr. Lloyd George said that the prestige of the Empire was enormously enhanced thereby, and it had been given fresh strength. He asked if it was argued that no rebellion was ever to be settled pacifically and quoted historical instances in support of his standpoint. He also argued to some length why Government considered that the agreement could not have been reached earlier and declared that if those holding a different view, could only have seen the Irish Conference during the last hours, they would be inclined to wonder whether we ought not to have waited a little longer. The thing was only just done. Concluding, the Premier said that he felt glad to know that when the next danger threatened the Empire, Ireland would be by our side and he hoped that the old motto "England's danger is Ireland's opportunity" would have a new meaning—the meaning which the Dominions gave it in 1914. (Loud cheers.)

CAPT. CHARLES CRAIG.

Capt. Charles Craig of Ulster strongly attacked the agreement, particularly criticising the form of the oath of allegiance which he declared was not worth the paper it was written on; it was legalisation or treason in certain circumstances, (Labour cries of "Rubbish!")

He expressed his utter disgust at Sinn Fein honouring the terms and the spirit of the agreement and declared that Ulstor had been subjected to a most unworthy coercion for the past three months in the shape of a Press campaign which was organised by Government. Capt. Craig picked out the appointment of the Boundaries Commission as being the most objectionable proposal.

"DIE-HARDS" AMENDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec 16

Hopes of prorogation of Parliament today are likely to be unfulfilled on account of the "Diehards" decision to move an amendment to the address regarding that the proposed settlement of Government with Ireland indicated in the speech from the Throne involves the surrender of the rights of the Crown in Ireland, gives power to establish an independent Irish Army and Navy, violates the pledges given to Ulster, and fails to safeguard the rights of the loyalist population of Southern Ireland.

The foregoing is signed by forty members. The Duke of Northumberland has given notice of a similar amendment in the House of Lords.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BENGAL PREPARED TO RESIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The "Statesman" states that in consequence of matters which solely concern legal profession the Advocate-General has sent the Viceroy an intimation that if he so wishes he will resign his appointment.

WHY BENGAL'S ADVOCATE-GENERAL RESIGNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The news papers state in consequence of the attitude of a section of Calcutta High Court Bar as result of which the Viceroy declined to attend the dinner proposed to be given by the Bar in his honour on sixteenth instant the Advocate-General has resigned his office.

U. P. COUNCIL.

MR. KUNZRU'S MOTION DISALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

The Governor has disallowed Mr. Kunzru's motion asking for a copy to be laid on the table of correspondence between Local and Central Governments with regard to the Oudh Rent Act on ground of public interest.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

SETTLEMENT OF ASSESSMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

There was prolonged and lively discussion to-day on the resolution of Mr. Krishna Rao recommending to Government to take necessary steps to introduce permanent settlement of assessment in the Ryotwari holdings in this Presidency. All the non-official speakers gave the resolution, their wholehearted support which was carried by an overwhelming majority of votes. Sixty-five members voted for the resolution while only ten including official voted against it. Six members including three Ministers remained neutral.

The Behar Agricultural Committee favours the abolition of the Labour Agribultural College.

REFUSAL TO PAY TAX.

A KENYA QUESTION.

MAGNA CARTA CITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Nairobi.—Following a mass meeting in protest against the income-tax and a very strong opposition on the part of those elected to the legislature, a large number of cases have been summoned for refusing to pay the tax, the defence contending that the tax was illegal on the ground that no tax is so without the people's consent. The defence quoted the Manga Carta in support of this argument. The cases will be taken before the higher courts and the highest legal opinion is being taken in London regarding the constitutional question.

FRANCO-BRITISH CONVERSATIONS.

EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—A Havas message says that chiefly as a result of the recent Franco-British conversations to be resumed in London by M. Briand shortly, the international outlook is much better. French exchange is improving steadily. The business crisis seems to have ended and trade is increasing daily. General Gouraud arrived at Marseilles and he has paid a protracted visit to the Colonial exhibitions to open next spring. All Eastern countries will be represented.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH ARMY

CONSIDERABLY BELOW ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The War Office states that the strength of the Army has already fallen to below 235,000, which is expected to be the minimum reached during the financial year. Owing to the demobilisation of 55,000 wartime sick and wounded, largely consisting of Indians in Oversea theatres of operations, the fall in strength of the British troops, excluding those in India, has dropped to ten thousand below the establishment. 201,000 are given in the estimates for the current financial year and the reduction of Colonial and Indian troops to about half of the 84,000 shewn in the estimates.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

Sydney.—The Government has resigned. Sir George Warburton Fuller has been summoned to from a Cabinet.

FOR ANGORA FUND.

RANDER MUSSALMANS' PROMISE.

Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President, and Dr. Saiyed Mahmud, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, write:—

Seth Ghulam Mohamed Azam of Rander has recently contributed one lakh of rupees towards the Angora Fund, and has undertaken to raise subscriptions from among the merchants of Rander. In order to set a practical example, he has given another handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Rander Khilafat Committee for Angora and has succeeded in getting promises of one lakh of rupees. Rander Mussalmans have promised to collect at least two lakhs of rupees, although an appeal for ten lakhs is made to them. We offer our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Seth Ghulam Mohamed Azam for his personal donation, and for the zeal and interest he has shown in raising funds for the Angora Fund. We hope his own magnificent donation and his strenuous efforts for the collection of funds will go a long way to complete the first instalment of fifty lakhs of rupees for which the Central Khilafat Committee has issued appeals from time to time.

DROP IN BURMA RICE PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

The removal of control of rice exports led to a drop of 15 to 20 rupees in prices for January and 3 months, on weak reports from Bombay. The millers refused to sell. Paddy is scarce being quoted at 180 to 200.

"DEFIANCE OF LAW"

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

VICEROY ON ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy in course of a reply to the address presented by the Bengal Mahajan Sabha on 14th December said:—

You have referred to the financial difficulties with which Bengal is now confronted and while expressing gratitude for the waiving for a period of three years of the annual contribution of 63 lakhs payable by Bengal to the Central Government, you point out that this measure of relief is inadequate to meet the situation. You will not, I hope, expect me to enter upon the very controversial question as to the equity as between the various provinces of the financial settlement approved by the Parliament and embodied in the Devolution Rules. That is a very thorny question and if you were to discuss it with the representatives of other provinces you would find, I think, that your contentions as to the injustice of that settlement to Bengal would be challenged. I do not seek to minimise Bengal's financial difficulties which indeed were recognised by the Joint Parliamentary Committee when they commended the case of Bengal to the Government's special consideration. It was in virtue of that recommendation that we agreed to remit the provincial contribution for the next three years.

Referring to the inadequacy of the Indian railway system his Excellency said some of the disabilities to which you refer notably the general inadequacy of the railway system and the grievances of third class passengers, hinge almost entirely upon finance. And I have great hopes that as the result of the deliberations of the Railway Financial Committee which has just been sitting in Calcutta, it will be possible for the Government of India to make arrangements for the finance which will enable the railways to make ordered and steady progress towards rehabilitation and efficiency.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Gentlemen, I have now discussed with you the main aspects covered by your address to me but I take advantage of the opportunity of your presence to address to you some observations upon the present conditions particularly. In Calcutta, I notice in a number of newspapers, even intemperate letters appearing in newspapers from well-known and respected citizens, that there is a suggestion that the Government of India or the Government of Bengal) has lost patience, abandoned restraint, and has initiated a policy described as one of repression. I desire to draw your attention, and that of the public, to the inaccuracy of this representation. The Government has been consistent in the attitude. I have myself so long as I have been at the head of the Government of India, stated many times that it was the primary duty of the Government to maintain order and to see that the law was respected. (Hear, hear). That is merely an elementary truth requiring no elaboration. There came a moment on November 17th particularly in Calcutta, when according to the reports to me, and you who live here are after all the best judges of the facts, there was intimidation, coercion, and unlawful pressure brought to bear upon persons to take action in which they did not believe, not by mere argument (that would be different) but by threats, direct or indirect, of the consequences to them if they did not join in the movement desired. In Calcutta the result was an outcry from law-abiding citizens and this symptom was manifested in different provinces in the great cities. Government was bound to protect the law-abiding citizens. Government in accordance with its duty took action to prevent a recurrence of these incidents and insisted that law-abiding citizens should be protected and should be entitled to act as they pleased, provided their action was in accordance with the law. The only change so far as the Government is concerned is that when this period of violence (because intimidation and threats of this character are only a form of violence) supervened the Government power and authority felt (*sic*). It has been represented that this is a policy of repression, indeed it is suggested that it is violent repression. I have tried to put into simple and plain language the position which the Government has adopted in must persist. Government never takes action, never should take action, unless it has considered the consequences in all their bearings. An individual may take an impulsive action and if he suffers the loss falls upon him, but Governments are in positions of great trust and responsibility and must always consider the results of the policy they intend to adopt. I do not however want it to be thought for one moment that the Government's only policy is prosecution and arrest. Indeed I have already on previous occasions indicated the actions of the Government to bring about better conditions, and I have on many occasions, when insisting upon the maintenance of law and order, observed also that there is no intention of Government to interfere with opposition to Government with the expression of strong feeling against Government or against Government action, provided that the law is duly observed. Again I trust I have made plain that Government never wished to shut out discussion. Quite the opposite again (I speak of my own utterances because I know them best) I have on many occasions, since I arrived, indicated that my Government wished to know and to remedy legitimate grievances. Indeed this is a proper function of Government and I have been always ready to hear those who wish to bring problems to the Government for solution. Certainly nothing that has happened to this moment has changed this policy. No greater fallacy exists, there is no greater mistake, than to suggest that the Government means only to govern by resort to force and all that is consequent upon it. I have had too much experience as a lawyer, a judge, and above all as a man not to know the value of hearing, the views of all sides. It often results in dispelling suspicion and removing misunderstanding. I make these observations because of statements appearing in the newspapers, in particular one from four members of the Legislative Assembly, and another from the National Liberal League, addressed to me and to the Governor of Bengal which deserve attention. In my observations to you I have dealt generally with the views reflected in their statements. I could not detain you by examining them enforcing the law of the land. A number of citizens have been arrested here in Calcutta and elsewhere. I can assure you that it causes me great regret to see citizens of reputation and respectability defying the law for political reasons with the consequence that they are prosecuted and placed in prison, but the leaders and their followers take this course deliberately for the purpose of being arrested. They are courting arrest, it is their definite and avowed policy. Indeed the boast has been made that they place the Government in a delemma for either the Goferment has to abandon its policy or else it would continue arresting and prosecuting and it is said that in either case the Government is in an unhappy position. The first horn of the dilemma no Government can contemplate, and I know that in what I am saying to you in this, as in all other respects, I not only speak my own view but I also give expression to that of his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay the Governor of Bengal. I have had the opportunity of frequently conferring with him since I have been here. We have together discussed the situation and we are in complete agreement. These arrests are in most instances forced upon the Government, the Government does not seek them. No Government would wish to make arrests of this character but the avowed policy is to compel the authorities to arrest and when the arrests have taken place to arouse sympathy for the persons arrested and a number of citizens of this city and elsewhere including, particularly the more youthful, are swayed by emotion at the thought of those persons being in prison. Then demonstrations are made to force the Government to make more arrests. Well, that is the situation, I believe quite dispassionately stated. I should be sorry to say one word which would increase the state of tension that exists, and in particular I should be very sorry to say anything that would seem to be ungenerous criticism of persons who in a wave of emotion take action which brings them into conflict with the authorities of the town. The policy of Government of preventing intimidation and unlawful oppression, and of enforcing due regard for law, is one in which Government must them more in detail.

There are, however, some reported statements of treatment by soldiers and police which I trust are inaccurate. It is said that mistakes have been made and that some irritation has been displayed. I do not know the facts but some consideration should also be shown to those who have to keep order in very trying and difficult circumstances. No one will doubt that those who are trying to preserve order should show proper consideration to citizens (hear hear). If there is ground for complaint, and as I have said, I do not know the facts, I am sure that steps will be taken to ensure that there should be no undue violence or undue interference.

I am grateful to you for your kind wishes for the health and prosperity of Lady Reading and myself and especially for the wish that you express that the hearts of the people of this great country may be won, as it is my earnest wish that they may be won to a lasting confidence and trust, in the deep interest that not only I but her Excellency with me take in their welfare and in the affectionate regard which we already have for them. (Applause.).

DEFICIT IN BENGAL.

FRESH REVENUE TO BE RAISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

In opening the Autumn session of the Legislative Council the Governor stated that in view of the expected provincial deficit fresh revenue would have to be raised and announced that an Entertainments Tax would be among the measures taken for this purpose. Proposals of the Government have been embodied in a bill which will be introduced when the Council meets next Monday. The bill which is based on acts by which similar taxation has been introduced in the United Kingdom extents to the whole of Bengal, but at first it will operate only in Calcutta and a certain suburban and other municipalities including Howrah, Dacca and Darjeeling though it may be applied by notification to other districts. It is intended that the Act should come into force on April first next year and the tax which will be levied on all payments for admission to any entertainment will be on a graduated scale rising from one anna where the payment does not exceed four annas to two rupees where the payment exceeds nine rupees and an additional two rupees will be charged for every part of ten rupees in excess of the first ten. Entertainments such as those which are intended entirely for charitable purposes, which are of an educational character or which are intended for the amusement of children provided that in the last case admission charge is not more than one anna will be exempt.

At the same session the Bengal Court Fees Bill will also be introduced. Its object will likewise be to raise additional revenue and it proposes to make various charges in the rates of court fees now in force.

TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

the capitalist set a bound to his ambition? Why should the worker? The central fact of modern civilisation is that the worker by hand or brain, is the producer of the world's wealth—mostly for others. His aim should be to eluminate the parasite, to produce not for the profit of a few but for the use of humanity. He should not longer remain content with being a wage-slave. He should learn the truth of William Morris, saying: "No man is good enough to be another man's master—in a world in which all should be the servants of humanity.

In India, however, we had until recently, not reached the stage where even reformist Unions are countenanced by the capitalists or the Government. We are in the earlier stage when such unions—even the mildest of them—are looked upon as a potential source of trouble, disturbing the Labour Commissioner's reposeful contemplation of the rise of the cost of Living Index or the Labour Director's efforts to build up a docile working-class. Such Unions will get recognition quickly enough—and special recognition—like the Kamgar Hitwardak Sabha.

If evidence is needed to justify my remarks you have only to examine the suit for damages filed against Mr. Wadia and twelve others for keeping the men to keep out on strike. An interlocutory judgment was obtained against the defendants and no one doubts that substantial damages would have been awarded had not Mr. Wadia surrendered. Mr. Wadia the mildest of Besantine politicians who is now hailed by Lord Chelmsford for having shaken himself loose of Annabhai Gokhale whom he never acknowledged). But for once he braved the capitalist and the capitalist promptly frog-marched him out of existence as a leader of Labour.

The conscience of all honest men was revolted by the cynicism revealed by this case. The law was openly on the side of the militant capitalist. The Government perceiving the danger promptly took stock of the situation and the first intimation we had was from the lip of Mr. Montagu who assured the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress in England that early steps would be taken to introduce legislation for the protection and registration of trade Unions which included protection for the leaders. No doubt, the All-India Trade Union Congress had a hand in forcing the policy of the Government—as much a hand as the Peace Treaties and the decisions of the Washington Conference which made it obligatory to recognise the associations of workers.

And now, we have arrived at the legislative stage after all. There has been a full dress debate in the Legislative Assembly, and the Government have circulated a note entitled: "Registration and protection of Trade Unions" as a basis for the discussion of the provisions to be incorporated in the Indian Trade Union Act. The debate was an amusing comedy with Mr. N. M. Joshi as the villain and the notorious Sir Thomas Holland as the hero. As the debate makes entertaining reading I will take it first before I proceed to the Government note just to shew its shrewd meaning and clever disregard of the fundamental problems that affect trade Unions.

Mr. Joshi moved a resolution on the 1st of March, 1921 recommending the introduction *at an early date* of legislation "for the registration of Trade Unions and for the *protection of Trade Unionists and Trade Union officials from civil and criminal liability* for *bona fide* Trade Union activities."

This resolution was amended by the Assembly which is landlord-ridden capitalist ridden and, official ridden, containing not a single elected representative of the workers of India. The amendment altered the "Early date" into "as soon as possible" which of course could not be beaten for its vagueness. It further left out all mention of the protection of Trade Unionists and Trade Union officials from criminal and civil liability merely recommending legislation for the protection and registration of trade Unions. Now this, as the reader will remember, is a clear breach of the assurance given by Mr. Montagu. Will the reader be surprised if I tell him that I have this month received a letter from our representatives in London saying that they interviewed Mr. Montagu who said that he had not as yet (and this in October) received, a copy of the measures regarding trade Union legislation proposed by the Government of India (in March). There is apparently a higher power ruling the affairs of Indian workers than Mr. Montagu. That power is our capitalist and his helpmate the official. What then could poor Mr. Joshi do against a houseful of them? According to his lights he made, no doubt, a good speech. He let off by saying that he did not know whether in India strikes were legal or illegal. Of course they are illegal. Every strike involves a breach of the contract of service. Section 27 of the Indian Contract Contract Act says that every agreement in restraint of trade, lawful profession or business is void. The Code of Civil Procedure allows injunction against persons inducing others to break their contract of service. There are distinct provisions of the Indian Penal Code; of several acts specially passed to help the European planters as against their workers, according to which not civil but criminal proceedings can be instituted against every Indian workers for what, may amount to do more than a strike.

Now what was Sir Thomas' reply to this? "Workers," he said, have a perfect right to strike; whether they are under Government or under private employers, they have an absolute right to strike; and I hope no one here will dispute that *moral* right. But have they, under common law, a *legal* right, to, conspire together to strike?" Sir Thomas stated that in the Madras case it was held that to induce workers to strike (break their contract of service) was an act of conspiracy making the strike unlawful. Sir Thomas was anxious not about the scrapping of this obsolete and barbarous law but about the finding of a convenient modern substitute for it. He went further. He denounced peaceful picketing on the ground that the English Trade Dispute Act of 1906 legalising it, has been reasoned by Lord Asquith as in some cases tending towards an infringement of the rights of the community and by the Webbs as permitting to Trade Unions. Extraordinary and unlimited immunity. Sir Thomas did not unfortunately complete his quotations from Lord Asquith who rounded up his observations regarding the Trade Disputes Act thus:

"My own opinion is that many of the complaints against it (i.e., the Act) are not based on good grounds and that it has not been so harmful as many suppose."

Why, even the Webbs only quote what they call the opinion of lawyers and employers and not their own; and state that the provisions of the Act remain "*the main charter of trade unionism.* It was by these false and fallacious arguments that the question of picketing was thrown into the waste paper basket by our legislators.

I wish to impress the reader however, with the fact that strikes and picketing are the mainspring of Trade Union activity and it is precisely these two questions which are shelved, hedged or hummed and hawed out of existence by the debaters in the Legislature Assembly.

It this was the state of mind of Sir Thomas, the hero of the piece, what of the other shining lights on India's black political firmament? Here we see Mr. A. D. Pickford, supposed to be an expert, counsel for the employers, telling his enlightened colleagues: "In the first place, no one can seriously suggest—no fair-minded man can seriously suggest—that labour troubles in this country have their origin in any general ill-treatment of the workers." There should have been a chorus of applause at this but apparently Mr Pickford's colleagues were not quite so cock-sure about it as he. Starvation, summary dismissals, sweating are no index of ill-treatment. Foul housing and a 75 per thousand death-rate are no evidence of ill-treatment. Slave labour and forced labour; twelve hours a day prescribed by law and less than three annas a day as wages also prescribed by law are no indication to this gentleman that there is anything amiss. I daresay the workers of India, we shall presently hear, are flourishing like Dukes and are the pampered darlings of the Employers. Here is Mr. (I beg pardon: Khan Bahadur) Zahir-ud-Din Ahmed who says he has studied the labour question for thirty years. His studies have been so satisfactory that he has discovered after thirty years of hard application that "capitalists are working in the interests of the workers." He is not satisfied with this brilliant observation. He goes one better in trying to make the flesh of the honourable gentlemen creep by reminding them of the awful plight of Indian workers if they should try to frighten the capitalist by asking for protection for their Unions and their officials. Why! he says, just imagine what would happen: "Supposing the capitalists remove their capital to China or elsewhere and put it into industries there, what will happen to the working classes in India." And I have no doubt the members of the Legislative Assembly must have been struck dumb with stupefaction in contemplating the awful fate in store for the poor workers of India. Lastly Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who did not want Mr. Joshi's resolution throughout because such an Act would, instead of calming the turmoil in this country, appreciably enhance it. But he was in full agreement with Sir Thomas as well as Mr. Pickford in believing that "we have, unfortunately, in the country to-day agitators who would take advantage of the ignorance of the workers for the purpose of furthering their own undesirable ends." He fanted to save workers from exploitation by capitalists and "far worse" by mischief-mongers.

I daresay Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas meant people like Mr. Joseph Baptista and myself who having given up everything for the cause of the driven workers of India are yet supposed to be furthering some unspecified ends of our own whereas the honourable members of the Legislative Assembly are the true servants of humanity.

Nothing can come of the stupidity of the debate—nothing but what comes of all stupidity: disaster. Let me now for a moment examine the provisions suggested by the Government of India for the purpose of avoiding the disaster in the hope that a crumb of legislation proffered in time may save a deal of trouble.

D. CHAMAN LALL

(To be continued.)

OLD ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY CONVERTED TO JAIL.

TO ACCOMMODATE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

In consequence of the conviction of a large number of Congress and Khilafat volunteers, the old Army Clothing Factory at Alipore was converted into a temporary jail. This new jail will accommodate 1,000 prisoners.

DOCK "COOLIES" ON STRIKE.

10,000 OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

From 8,000 to 10,000 coolies working in the ships and at Kidderpore docks struck to-day.

KHADDAR WEDDING

FIRST AMONG BANIA COMMUNITY IN BOMBAY.

Unique in the annals of the Kapole Bania Community—and among the Hindu community of Bombay, was the wedding that was celebrated yesterday at the Zaver Baug, Kalbadevi Road. The Bridegroom was Mr. Harkissondas Lakhmidas of the family of Lakhmidas Nagardas and the bride Miss Ajab Kumari, daughter of Seth Narotam Bechar of the family of Jamnadas Lallu. Both the families are well-known among the Gujarati Hindu Community of Bombay. The Mandap (Marriage Pandal) was tastefully decorated with Khaddar cloth in a variety of colours and gentlemen were present. An important two ends of the Mandap were placed the photos of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranah Tagore, which were enclosed in handsome inlaid frames of exquisite werkmanship. The cloth was purely handspun and handwoven, and the decorations were highly appreciated. Among those who graced the occasion were, besides the leading members of the Community, many of the well-known leaders of the people, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and several other ladies and gentlemen were present. An important feature of the wedding was that the brilliant array of Kitson lights, which usually lights up the procession was dispensed with, and the bridegroom, who is an ardent nationalist, wore instead of a Kashmere shawl, a pure red-coloured khaddar shawl. The various designs of hand prints which have been displayed are worth seeing, as they form in themselves a sure tribute to the genius of Indian handicraftsmanship.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS.

PROTEST AGAINST MANAGEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 13.

At a mass meeting of the workers of Jamshedpur attended by nearly 2,000 men, resolutions were passed:—condemning the attitude of adopted by the manager of the Steel Co. towards the members of the local Labour Association. The meeting protested against the instructions of the general manager prohibiting the paid apprentices from joining the local labour Association.

Great indignation prevails and unless the attitude of the management becomes sympathetic troubles might arise.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am disgusted to repeat the bitter experiences that one often meets with on the Railway Stations,—experience of utter indifference on the part of the Railway authorities towards the third-class passengers out of whose pockets alone the company enjoys so enormous profits. My complaint, however, is simplest of its kind, to which I hope the authorities will give their prompt attention.

Last night (the night of 12th December). I had been to the Poona station with the intention of proceeding to Bombay by the last passenger train, which leaves Poona at 23-45 and wanted to purchase a third-class ticket. The window, however, was kept closed. I waited till 11-30 and finding the window still not opened, began to inquire into the matter when I learnt from some irresponsible source that the train being overcrowded, tickets might not perhaps be issued. Nearly hundreds of people were horering about the window to the last moment, all of which confusion and inconvenience could have been averted. had the authorities concerned kept the public informed, to that effect by posting a notice outside the window. This is the usual practice of the Company's servants, for I myself have been more than thrice put to troubles of this sort at different stations and hence the grievance. But who cares for the public convenience and benefit?

May I expect without criticising or commenting upon the matter at issue, that the proper authorities will inquire into the complaint and enjoin upon their subordinates to post notices whenever such occasions arise? This being a matter of great inconvenience not only to the citizens of Poona but to the public at large, I had to take resort to these valuable columns of your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.

V. A. DEV.

Poona, Dec. 13.

UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The University of Bombay has made tardy reparation by notifying the exclusion of the highly objectionable poem 'A ballad of John Nicholson' by H. Newbolt, from the F. Y. A. Curriculum. The Board of studies should henceforth include some Indian patriotic poems in their curricula and carefully exclude all kinds of boastful poems which are humiliating and painful to the youth.—Yours etc.

B. N. RAICHUR.

Dharwar, Dec. 6.

GATHERING OF PARSI WILSONIANS.

A very pleasant gathering of the past and present Parsi Wilsonians was held at Albless Baug last Saturday when Miss N. D. Contractor, B.A., presided. The Jashan ceremony commenced at 4 p.m. and then a musical entertainment followed At 8-0 p.m. dinner was served. After dinner, a scene from the well-known drama. "Aflatoon" was performed by the students, which excited roars of laughter. The proceedings closed late at night.

A CHILD'S GUIDE TO "SWARAJ"

(By DHUNJIBHAI S. DALAL.)

Q.—Father, what is Swaraj?

A.—India being governed by her children for the benefit of her own children, my dear.

Q.—Is not India now being governed by her own children in councils and by her own Ministers?

A.—Yes, of course so some say.

Q.—And what do others say, father?

A.—Well, there are some agitators who are never satisfied with what they get.

Q.—But father what do the others say?

A.—You would not understand child, they say so much.

Q.—But, father is it all "bosh" that they say?

A.—Certainly not, who told you so?

Q.—Then if it is not "bosh," they must be having something real to say.

A.—Why are you so inquisitive this morning, my dear?

Q.—Because I happened to read the Viceroy's speech made by him at a dinner in Calcutta.

A.—Well.

Q.—He said there that the reforms took India "far away upon the road to that complete Swaraj which we all want."

A.—Well.

Q.—What does "far away" mean? Does he mean far away upon the road or far away from the road?

A.—He means exactly what has been said in the papers.

Q.—And that is?

A.—That we are to-day far away upon the road for that complete Swaraj which we all want.

Q.—Is it correct that we have gone so far only in three years?

A.—Yes, of course.

Q.—Father, how much of the road yet remains to be traversed.

A.—Well not much, if we show by long orations in Councils that we can make good speeches.

Q.—Are Councils places for making long speeches?

A.—Not exactly so my dear, but many of the "great men" who have not entered the Councils think so.

Q.—Father, why is Mahatmaji not a Governor or a Viceroy?

A.—He is so obstinate that he does not deserve to be one.

Q.—How can such a saintly person be obstinate?

A.—Not obstinate in the sense of a child being being obstinate, but——

Q.—Why do you hesitate father?

A.—Do not trouble me with these questions now as I have to attend a procession in connection with the Prince of Wales visit and must go there early otherwise I would get into trouble with my Sahibs.

Q.—What trouble father?

A.—Now go out and play with your brother. We will talk later when I have the time.

RICE FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 14.

The Third forecast of rice crop gives area sown as 10588115 acres an increase of 394632 acres over similar period last year. Area likely to Mature is 1024052 was an increase of 361456 acres over actual area of 1920-21. The estimate shows a small decrease over the second forecast due to an unexplained decrease in figures for Amherst district. All figures are considerably in excess of the normal.

Lower Burma Crop extremely good and outturn well in excess of the anticipated.

Upper Burma. Crop good except in Hwebo. For the whole province outturn per acre is likely to be five per cent in excess of the normal and this coupled with an unusualy large area under cultivation premises bumper crop not totally. Yield for the province is estimated at 7135000 tons of unhusked of which 3530000 is calculated as available for export equal to 2725750 tons cargo of rice as available surplus.

Chamber of Commerce ratio of 100 tons paddy equal to seventy-seven point five tons cargo rice is adopted.

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MR. STOKES' CASE.

D. I. G. OF C. I. D. AS WITNESS

ACCUSED'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS SINCE 1919.

The case against Mr. S. E Stokes under section 108. Criminal Procedure Code, came up for hearing before Major M. L. Ferrar, O. B. E., I. A., District Magistrate, Lahore, on Thursday, the 8th instant. A large number of persons were present in court-compound, and greeted Mr Stokes with shouts of *Bande Mataram* and *Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai*, when he was brought in a motor car to the Court. Inside the Court, a number of leading non-cooperators were present to watch the proceedings.

Mr. Shiv Narain, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Stokes was undefended.

MR. ISEMONGER'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness examined for the prosecution was Mr. Isemonger, Deputy Inspector General of the Criminal Investigation Department. He stated that since about 1911 or 1912, the C. I. D. kept a record of Mr. Stokes's movements; but he came more prominently to the notice of the C. I. D. about the year 1919, when certain articles from his pen about the martial law regime in the Punjab were published in Indian newspapers. An article by Mr. Stokes, entitled "The Duty of Government and Englishmen" was published in the issue of the *Leader* of Allahabad, dated the 20th May and in *Amrita Lazar Patrika* of Calcutta in its issue of the 3rd June 1919.

EARLY VIEWS OF MR. STOKES.

That article indicated the views of the accused at that time. In that article he recognised the desirability of maintaining law and order in India. About the Indians, he wrote: "Like the rest of mankind, the people of India had their fault; and on account of the ignorance and illiteracy of the masses, any tendency towards lawlessness is extremely dangerous."

In the same article, witness stated, the accused had admitted that the existing situation had to be met firmly, and asserted that order must be established even if martial law was required to do it.

WHAT MAHATMA GANDHI SAID.

Continuing, witness stated that in the "Young India," of the 29th December, 1920, there was an article by Mr. Gandhi, in the course of which the latter referred to Mr. Stokes as a Christian who wanted to follow the light that God had given him and who had made India his home.

Later on, said witness, the accused contributed 3 articles on Non-cooperation to the "Servant" of Calcutta, which were published in other papers also. In those articles, Mr. Stokes approved of Non-Co-operation but grudged the consequences that might follow its complete success, *e. g.*, the evacuation of India by the British. He conjured up before his mind a picture of India invaded by the Afghans from the North-west and plundered by Gurkhas from the Hills.

A CHANGE IN VIEWS.

Witness proceeded to say, that in the present year Mr. Stokes set aside his views and joined the Congress activities regardless of consequences. In March, the accused was reported by the C. I. D. to have visited Dehradun and attended Congress meetings. In June, he was reported to have been lecturing in Simla on *Begar* in the Hills. In August, he visited Lahore and spoke on "Attainment of Swaraj."

SPEECH AT AMRITSAR.

On the 16th of August, Mr. Stokes arrived at Amritsar accompained by Lala Lajpat Rai, and delivered a lecture at a public meeting convevned by the City Congress Committee at the Jallianwala Bagh. The proceedings of that meeting were published in the *Tribune* of the 19th August, a copy of which was produced by witness. Mr. Stokes, said witness, was reported in the *Tribune* to have described in his speech the massacre at the Jallianwala Bagh and Martial law atrocities; and to have said that he knew General Dyer personally and was of opinion that General Dyer had committed a most heinous crime at that sacred place. He also appealed at that sacred place. He also appealed Mahatma Gandhi, who was fighting for "Swaraj." Mahatmaji, the accused had said, had great confidence in his followers, and it was on their strength that he had declared to attain "Swaraj" within the next 4 months. It rested with his followers to make his words true. (Witness had taken all that from the speech as reported in the *Tribune*.)

Mr. Stokes was next reported to have visited Ambala, and delivered speeches in the City and antonments, advocating the boycott of foreign cloth. On the 21st August, he appeared at Simla and attended a meeting jointly convened by the Congress and Khilafat Committees. The police reports represented that in his speech Mr. Stokes had referred to the early history of India and said that 200 years ago India was a prosperous country while the English were a naked nation.

Magistrate:—Is it 200 years or 2000?

Witness— The report says 200.

Continuing, witness stated that in that speech Mr. Stokes accused the English of having destroyed the weaving industry and impoverished the country. He urged the boycott of foreign cloth and obedience of Mr. Gandhi's teachings. At the same meeting, said witness, Swami Ramanand was reported to have made a speech in which he accused the British Government of keeping India under subjection, creating disunion amongst them and of teaching debauchery.

SPEECH AT KARNAL.

On the 15th October, Mr. Stockes was reported to have visited Karnal and at ed a meeting convened by the Congress Committee. At that meeting the accused was accompanied by one Rati Ram. Rati Ram *alias* Deshbandhu spoke at that meeting, and his speech was reported by police as particularly objectionable. He addressed the Mahamedans in particular and asserted that although they had been deprived of their holy places, although the holy covering at Mecca had been burnt, although their religious leaders had been sent to jail—they had hitherto kept possession of the holy Koran. But now their Koran also had been confiscated, inasmuch as verses taken from it had been poscribed by Government.

Mr. Stokes, said the witness, spoke after Rati Ram had address the meeting, and exhorted the audience to strive for liberty

Magistrate—How.

Witness—The report is silent as to that.

Continuing, witness stated that Mr. Stokes accused the English of having taken away wealth of India. He asserted that formerly famines were unknown in India; and it was false to assert, as the English did, that when they came to India, the country was in a very bad state. The accused had also said that ignorant and illiterate Englishmen had taken away crores of rupees from India and enriched their own country. India had now begun to show signs of poverty, and Indians had to exert themselves to earn a livelihood. In the near future they would be unable even to do so. Providence had ordained Mahatma Gadhi to help India. Mahatmaji was waking India, but could not do everything alone. They must follow his instructions and success was certain. They should unite and strengthen the Mahatmaji. "Swaraj" was not to be obtained by crying "jais", but by sucrifies for which they should be prepared. He also enjoined the use only of non-violent methods. There should be no shame in seeking entrance to the jail for the cause of the country.

THE PUNJAB CONFERENCE.

Witness proceeded to say that later in October, Mr. Stokes attended the Punjab Provincial Conference at Multan and spoke in the second session on the 22nd October. The proceeding generally at the Conference, were very objectionably and the speeches were violent. Mr. Stokes was reported to have exhorted the people to manfully bear the hardships and sufferings, and care nothing for the repressive laws of Government. He was alleged to have said that the moderates were begging for their right of freedom from Government, while the Nationalists were trying to get that themselves.

TOUR IN FEROZEPUR DISTRICT.

Witness next described Mr. Stokes' tour in the Ferozpur district the same month. Mr. Stokes was reported by the police to have toured in the district addressing considerable audiences at Abohar, Moga, Dharamkot and Muktsar. At the Abohar meeting a resolution was passed to boycott the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Superintendent of Police in reporting the meeting drew attention to the mischief that was being done by Mr. Stokes that sayingh during the war Mr. Stokes had been given a commission and employed as recruiting officer in the Ferozepur district His appearance at Ferzepur and association with disloyal agitators was, therefore, creating a bad impression on the villages.

RACIAL HATRED DEPRECATED.

At Ludhinana, Montgomery and Bhiwani also, the accused was reported to have delivered speeches of the same nature.

Continuing, witness stated that from time to time police reports contained assertions to the part of Mr. Stokes that he had no personal grudge against the Government and did not desire to create hatred in the minds of the public against Government; but he declared his hatred of the treatment accorded by Government to the people of India. Other speakers speaking at the meetings addressed by the accused did not make such distinctions. They asserted in their speeches that they wanted to drive the British away from India bag and baggage.

Magistrate—Have you anywhere in your records that Mr. Stokes ever repudiated such remarks made in his presence?

Witness—No. I can quote only one exception. At a meeting held in Ludhiana, Mr. Stokes rebuked a boy for reciting a seditious and abusive poem, and said that abuse should not be used.

THE WRITINGS OF MR. STOKES.

Witness next referred to certain articles contributed by Mr. Stokes to the *Tribune*, *viz.* "The price of *Swarajya*," in the issue of the 16th November, 1921; "Oppression in Simla Hill States, I and II," in the issues dated the 24th and 25th November; and "The Acid Test of Loyalty I, II and III," an the issues of the 1st, 2nd and 4th December. In the "Tribune" of the 15th October, 1921, a letter entitled "Differences opinion," was also published over the signature of Mr. Stokes. Witness produced all the above issues of the paper.

OPINION OF MR. ISEMONGER.

Witness was of opinion that all the articles referred to above were seditious and likely to promote hatred against Government.

"Public Prosecutor":—Did you find in the articles any attempt to promote hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.,

"Witness":—The tendency of the speeches and writings of Mr. Stokes was to show that the advent of the English in India had imboverished Indians and subjected them to hardship and suffering.

Continuing, witness produced a copy of the Tribune dated the 6th November, in which proceedings of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Delhi were published. At the meeting conditional civil disobedience of law was sanctioned.

Magistrate:—Was Mr. Stokes present at that meeting?

Witness:—I can't say whether he was present.

Continuing, witness stated that on the night of Friday, the 2nd December, he received information through a special messenger that Mr. Stokes was travelling up to Lahore and was deputed to convey direct instructions from the Central Congress Committee to Lala Lajpat Rai in regard to civil disobedience, instructing the latter to start civil disobedience and hold mass meetings in Lahore in contravention of the Seditious Meetings Act. Mr. Stokes was arrested in the way on the morning of the 3rd December, and taken to the District Police Lines. The search of Mr. Stokes's suit-case was made by Col. Gregson, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, in witness's presence.

FINDING OF A LETTER.

Among accused's papers was found a letter, which was undated, bearing the initials, "S. E. S." and marked confidential. The letter did not show to whom it was addressed except that the addressee was named as "Swamiji." The contents of the letter indicated that Mr. Stokes was a friend of "Swamiji" and wanted to keep the masses alive and keep up unrest in order to help the N.-C.-O. movement. Witness next proceeded to read out the following extracts from the letter:—

"The dynamic influence of Mahatmaji was a great moral and spiritual asset to the country."

"I, therefore, am prepared and shall continue to be prepared to support him (Mahatmaji) in any line we may be called upon to follow, no matter whether I agreed to that course or not."

"I feel that Mahatmaji's present line will probably lead in the first month of the new year . . . . due largely to his very great personal influence over the masses . . . . which constitutes his claim to our unquestioning obedience and support. We must, *in so far as in us lies*, do what we can so that the 31st Decemper is not followed by Bolshevic (?) feeling. . . . In the meantime, it is obvious that we should be loyal supporters of Mahatmaji in the campaign to which he has asked us to give our undivided attention."

In the last portion of the letter Mr. Stokes had written:—"To me it seems highly proper that those of us who have a greater opportunity than Mahatmaji to study local conditions should begin to consider ways and means for counter acting any tendency for an anti-climax in the Non-Cooperation movement. Our one great object is to secure that his influence over the masses be not impaired. It, therefore, seems imperative that we should look for a method of effecting this."

Mr. Stokes refused to cross-examine the witness.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gragson, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, and Mr. Scott gave evidence as to the arrest and search of Mr. Stokes. An Assistant Editor of the *Tribune* proved the copies of the paper put in by the first witness and filed manuscript of the articles published in the paper.

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

The court next proceeded to examine the accused. In reply to questions put by the Magistrate, Mr. Stokes said that as a non-cooperator, he would not enter into the case and would not reply to any questions put by court, though he meant no discourtesy personally to the Magistrate. His reply to all questions put by the court was, "Beyond the statement which I shall subsequently file, as a non-cooperator I feel unable to reply to any question put by court."

Mr. Stokes declined to enter into the bond.

The proceedings were adjourned until the 15th instant.—"The Tribune."

"FORGIVE AN FORGET."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a very close student of the policy of your paper, and although I have not been able to agree to everything you have propounded, I admire the attitude adopted by you in regard to the most unfortunate disturbances in Bombay during the visit of His Royal Highness. I have no desire to re-open the question and, like yourself, I firmly believe that "Forgive and Forget" is not only the noblest of all rules of human conduct, but is *the only rule* the practice of which can and will ever conduce to what you very rightly call "the most paramount public interest, namely, the preservation of peace and promotion of goodwill and harmony among the different communities".

Your solicitude for the City of Bombay as apparent in these noble sentiments is indeed what is expected of the journal of your prestige and power. You spared no particular class or section of people: as a matter of fact, like Mahatama Gandhi, you administered an uncompromising rebuke to the unruly among the mob. Happily, everything appears to have been settled amicably and but for the bereaved, whose dear ones suffered at the time all must feel relieved that the worst is over; and also that your policy contributed not a little towards the attainment of that end.

The thought raises fresh hopes, and your commendable zeal with which you followed up the policy you once framed with regard to the disturbances, leads one to expect that should another opportunity present itself to you, you would lead the way, and God alone knows, but yours will not be a voice in the wilderness.

Sir, Whatever may be said by way of explanation of the root cause of the trouble in Bombay, the fact stands out that the relations between the two factions of the people were so strained that only a friction was needed to set up the conflagration, and the wonder is that it was so short lived. No one can quarrel with another for a difference of opinion. Non-cooperation as a creed is as constitutional as cooperation is, but when one degenerates into obstruction, the trouble immediately starts. I feel that the tension of the people's temper is so high that the zeal for persuasive propaganda is degenerating into what is plainly obstruction. I do not doubt for a moment that you knew of the existence of a powerful section of public opinion which is avowedly in favour of welcoming the Royal Prince as a representative of a House in which runs the bluest blood of all the monarchial families in the world. I also feel that you know that in all what is being said by the "other" side, the latter can, or have reason to, claim of *some* truth. You do not doubt of the bona fides of *some* of the citizens who have openly stated that the Non-cooperation Movement has drifted from a purely persuasive propaganda into open and most irksome obstructionism. I do not care what strength, if any, there is behind this complaint: but it exists, and if Mahatama Gandhi's injunctions are of the value that they ought to have, some public and responsible restraint must forthwith be placed on the turbulent elements of the Non-Cooperating section of the people.

Probably you will not agree with me in my opinion that the "other" side exercised a considerable degree of self-restraint in their dealings as a whole. I do not state that everything that has been done was or is desirable, but considerable latitude was allowed up till only the other day, and bearing in mind the fact that Non-Cooperators avowedly wished to end the "system of Government," and also that both sides are inherently human, the latter have not been so *obstructive* to the Non-Cooperators, as they might have been. There was propaganda, there was persuasion, and there was reasoning on either side. But just as in the case of Bombay disturbances, the persuasive policy has been steadily growing into obstructionism. The result is, what might have been expected. The "other" side is no longer passive. Obstruction is being met with obstruction.

The Non-cooperation Movement claims to be a spiritual and religious movement. It is noteworthy that neither the Cooperators nor the Government have at any time such a claim. They are sincere, and there is no reason to doubt their word: (In your leading article of your issue of the 2nd inst., you made the generous statement that you were prepared to trust Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading by themselves, and bearing this in mind you certainly do not wish to convey that the latter would remain as the surpreme head of a Government which is inherently dishonest). Whereas your opponents could be pardoned for any irrelevant act by reason of their being nothing more than "human", the same would be an ugly blot for the Non-Cooperators. Furthermore, Non-Cooperators offer themselves for arrests, and openly conduct themselves in the manner which would bring them within the process of "law."

With all this, there is no earthly excuse for the methods employed by Non-Cooperators, and my object in writing this letter to you is to seek your support in putting down the disorderly conduct of the unruly section of your followers. I refuse to believe that the journals which have been intrumental in bringing the movement to this stage, are helpless in moulding its followers in the way that is essential for its good name, and yet a very large section of those who have been tyrannized have cried hoarse over their misfortunes, and no visible and effective effort has so far been made to suppress this high-handedness. There is no use comforting oneself in the belief that most of what one reads in the newspapers owned or inspire by the other party is all hearsay. If the Non-Cooperators are solicitous of the fair name of their movement, and if Mahatma Gandhi does not wish to repeat the experience of the "Swaraj which stunk in his nostrils," it is time a genuine enquiry was made, and steps taken to arrest the spread of vileness in the movement.

Mahatma Gandhi could not be unaware of the various hideous methods with which his name is exploited by interested parties. It has been condemned, but not so strongly as would put a stop to it altogether.

Sir, the high ideals which you claim for your movement should give you sufficient strength to call "halt" to the questionable methods employed by the lesser lights of your following. Even if it should mean a sacrifice in what you may hold dear, it would be in the larger interests of the country and the various communities which appear to be in such a deplorable tangle if a sacrifice greater than you would expect of your opponents were made at this time.

I am not pessimistic enough to hold that what you were prepared to advocate for Bombay, you would deny for the country as a whole. What price, an offer for Peace?

Yours, etc.

T. BELTI SHAH GILANI.

Dehra Dun, Dec. 11.

WHEAT IMPORTS.

WANTED MORE LIGHT.

Mr. W. T. Halai has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay:—

I have to request you to bring before the next meeting of the Chamber as a very urgent special item the necessity of discussing and of writing to the Government on the following points.—

The position in the matter of wheat prices in the last few months and the circumstances under which wheat export from Australia was allowed.

The relative freight from the principal Indian ports to the Australian ports and back over the last few months.

3. Whether the export of one hundred thousand tons of rice of the new crop has been allowed freely or under restrictions as to parties and licensees.

I regard this item as of extreme importance as bearing both on the exchanges and on the shipping conditions and as affecting the food problem and the health of the population of the country. I am inclined to believe from relevant facts which I have gathered from various sources that everything has not been quite right about the arrangement made by the Government in this matter and that they have been influenced to a certain extent at all events by extraneous interests. Against such influence of extraneous and non-Indian interests it has been the policy of this Chamber always to lodge their protests.

I trust this letter of mine will not be delayed or set aside as has been done arbitrarily and unconstitutionally in the matter of several previous communications.—Yours etc.

W. T. HALAI.

His Excellency the Viceroy received and replied to an address of welcome presented by the Bengal Mahajan Sabha Wednesday morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to the Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur, Mr. D.J. Cohen, Rai Bahadur S.N. Sen, and Mr. J. Chaudhuri.

There Excellencies lunched with Their Highness the Maharaja and Maharani of Coochbehar at Woodlands.

His Excellency the Viceroy dined with the members of the Bengal United Service Club Wednesday evening.—A.P.

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INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION.

PLEA FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

The Fiscal Commission examined to-day four witnesses, two of whom were from Delhi and the other two from Ajmer. The first witness was Mr. Sri Ram, Secretary Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company and managing committee member of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. He appeared before the commission to give evidence. He generally favoured the policy of protection and if fresh taxation was necessary he preferred increase in customs. Import duty on dairy appliances, cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread should be the same as that on piece goods. He also recommended seven and half per cent import duty on iron and steel and fifty per cent on playing cards, toys, etc. There must, in his opinion, be export duty on cereals oil seeds and cotton at Rs. 2 per maund which might be increased from time to time when necessary. In making these recommendations he had in mind the idea of protection of Indian industries, besides that of increasing the revenue. The people of India had a right to get wheat at sixteen seers per rupee and he did not think evn twentyfive per cent. export duty on it would be much. Export duty of Rs. 2 per maund would not bring about reduction in the growth of food supply in India to such extent as to frighten the people. The free trade policy, in his opinion, had been ruinous in the past and would be ruinous in the future if persistd in. The Chairman elicited from the witness that the existence of a tariff which could be used as an instrument for bargaining with other countries would be disadvantageous to India. Witness thought power industry in India would not benefit the millions like the cottage industry which must be encouraged. The agriculture of country would not suffer on account of the withdrawal of surplus agricultural population to power industry. He was entirely opposed to imperial preference because the system that was in vogue now a days was not the will of the majority of his countrymen. If a protective policy was adopted it was likely that British or foreign industrial firms would endeavour to establish themselves in India in order to get the benefit of protective tariff. He welcomed such a movement provided at least 60 per cent of the capital and voting power were Indian.

Sir Maneckjee asked if cotton is imported free sometimes. As you say, will that not diminish the value of staple cotton in India?

Witness: It may have.

MR. AMIR CHAND KHOSLA.

The next witness was Mr. Amir Chand Khosla of the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association, Delhi who also favoured the policy of protection. His evidence was generally on the same lines as those of the previous witness and he emphasised the point that more cotton should be retained in India by means of export duty of Rs. 2 per maund so as to protect the handspinning and handweaving industry against powerloom industry. Since 1903 there has been in India a growth of mill made piecegoods by 75 per cent and this was the proper time for encouraging that industry by all possible means.

Mr. M. Sham Lal, Managing Director, Bharat Boopar Company, Ajmer, was the next witness. He also favoured protection and believed that a regulated tariff would provide suitable mode of taxation, provided tariff was brought into force in connection with customs. He opposed direct taxation in any form in India. The evidence of Mr. Sham Lal was mainly confined to his knowledge of indigo industry in which he was interested. Most of the industries in U. P. had been ruined on account of tariff policy and but for the fact that agricultural profits were lumped together with manufacturing industries they could not have been able to stand.

Sir Ibrahim: In your statement you say that there should be no export duty on indigo but you have said that you want protection. How do you reconcile these two statements?

Witness: We don't want any protection for indigo.

Sir Edgar Holberton: You say that indigo industry is a long standing one in this country and that it has been ruined. Why then do you not require any form of protection?

Witness: I want protection in the form of Government purchase of Indian indigo and help in the assessment of land revenue.

Q: How was your industry ruined—by competition of synthetic industry or by tariff?

A: I don't think it was the tariff.

Rai Sahib Ram Silas Sarda, Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, interested in gold and silver laces, was the last witness to give evidence. He generally preferred free trade. No special protection was required for his industry. The existing tariff had killed Indian cottage industry and had not allowed the mill industry to expand according to the demand of the country. The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

Commander-in-Chief and party arrived Meiktila on the 12th of December, after visiting Katha. His Excellency left next for Rangoon and embarks on S.S. "Angora" on the 15th instant for Calcutta.

WHY BE A DYSPEPTIC?

IT'S SO EASY TO HAVE A GOOD DIGESTION.

What's the use of suffering from indigestion, gastritis and dyspepsia when it's so easy to have a good, healthy digestion? Thousands of people who used to have stomach trouble, and were actually afraid to eat, now enjoy every meal and can eat anything they like. You, too, can do the same. Go to the nearest chemist and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia Tablets. Take two or three after eating, and you'll wait in vain for the usual pain and distress; or if the trouble has already started, Bisurated Magnesia will stop the pain in a few minutes. Be sure it's Bisurated Magnesia, for this is the one preparation you can be sure will do you good. Better look for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, which appears on every genuine package. Bisurated Magnesia is also obtainable in powder form.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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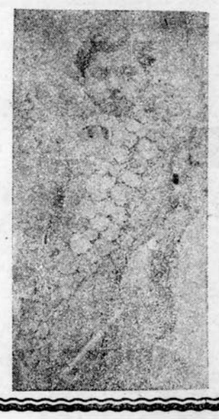

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THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE NOTHING BUT THEIR MOTHERS' MILK TO FEED UPON, and the mothers are ill and weary with the terrible hardships they have had to endure. Will you give them some babies' food? From each baby you feed, you get the gratitude and thanks of a buddening citizen's heart in suffering and the mothers' blessings.

Malabar is in a state of appalling devastation. Thousands of refugees have to be relieved, their homes restored, helpless people started afresh in life again.

WE WANT AT LEAST TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR GRATUITOUS RELIEF ALONE. Ten lakhs is our minimum need. We have scarcely got together half a lakh yet.

Suffering Malabar appeals for aid. Thousands and thousands of sufferers invoke your charity. Have you paid your part of the ten lakhs? It is for you to see that Bombay givevs her gift and relieves poor Malabar. Citizens of Bombay come forward with your liberal charity. When will you make the ten lakhs complete?

The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

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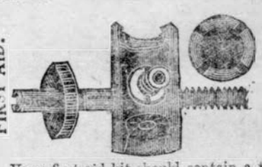

Your first-aid kit should contain a tool for re-threading the valve-cap thread and also for re-finishing the top of your valve-stem. Lack of such a tool may force you to travel with a valve-stem uncorked—a condition which may easily result in the premature destruction of your tyres. A damaged thread on the valve-stem may also interfere with the attaching of your pump-hose to the valve-stem and thus prevent the pumping up of the tire at a time when it must either be pumped up or die.

The *Schrader Universal* Valve Repair Tool also serves to re-thread the inner-thread of your tyre-valve, to remove the valve-inside from the valve-stem and to automatically deflate the tyre.

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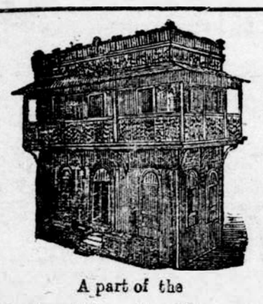

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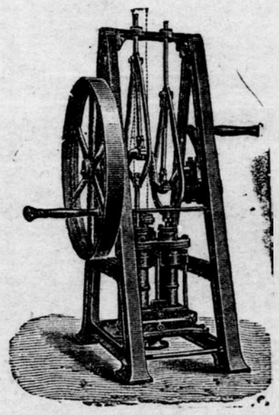

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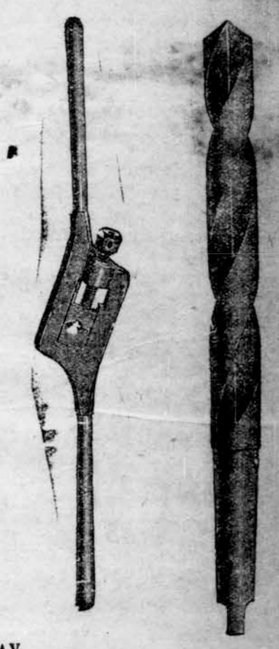

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